The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,965—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1880.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4 „ „
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
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A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Re. 1-0.
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at one present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

DOMESTIC OCCURENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

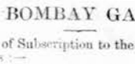
Price per Copy ..... As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances must be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (Limited)

Will despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. SOCOTRA, 1,947 Tons, on THURSDAY, 28th October, 1880, at 3 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Cowpula, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppi, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Cocanada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S.S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, on TUESDAY, 2nd November, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on SATURDAY, 30th October, 1880, at 10 a. m.

FOR RANGOON.

S. S. CHINDWARA, 1,067 Tons, on SATURDAY, 30th October, 1880, calling at Cochin [illegible]

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. JAVA, 1,467 Tons, on THURSDAY, 18th November, 1880.

N.B.—To save shippers the trouble of insuring and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 27th October, 1880. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. E. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave

GENOA on the 20th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 120	Rs. 100	Rs. 40
Suez	„ 360	„ 220	„ 80
Port Said	„ 380	„ 240	„ 90
Messina	„ 500	„ 310	„ 110
Naples	„ 500	„ 310	„ 110
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 310	„ 110
Genoa	„ 500	„ 310	„ 110
Marseilles	„ 520	„ 330	„ 115

Including Wines ... Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half-fare.

Passenger's Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay :—

MANILLA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November, 1880.
SUMATRA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st December, 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

Bombay, 1st October, 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN

BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL (VIA MALTA).

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

s.s. BRANKSOME HALL ..... Sailing about 16th Nov.
s.s. CITY OF BALTIMORE. ..... do. 1st Dec.
s.s. TRENTHAM HALL ..... do. 18th Dec.
s.s. RYDALE HALL ..... do. 31st Dec.
s.s. WILSTONE HALL ..... do. 14th Jan.
s.s. SPEKE HALL ..... do. 29th Jan.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, hand-books of information, and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co. } Agents.

Bombay, 23rd Sept., 1880.

ANCHOR LINE

OR

TRANSATLANTIC, PENINSULAR, MEDITERRANEAN, AND INDIAN STEAMSHIPS.

INDIAN SERVICE between BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, and MEDITERRANEAN.

		Con manders	Tons.	H.P.	Noml.
s.s.	HISPANIA	James Laird	3300	400	about 8th Dec.
s.s.	MACEDONIA	Thos. Martin.	2272	486	to follow.
s.s.	TRINACRIA	L. White	2167	424	do.
s.s.	INDIA	Geo. H. Read	2229	500	do.
s.s.	BRITANNIA	R. Hutchinson	3260	600	do.

These Steamers have been specially fitted for the Indian Trade, and have accommodation for a large number of Saloon Passengers.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

Fare through to New York ..... Rs. 600
„ Liverpool ..... „ 500
„ Marseilles and Genoa ..... „ 450
„ Naples ..... „ 400

For plans, hand-books of information, and for any further information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

N.B.—The New York passages are booked in connection with the Company's Atlantic Mail Service, either from Greenock or from London.

There are weekly sailings from either place.

P. GRANT & SON,

SADDLERS

AND

HARNESS MAKERS,

31, MEADOWS STREET,

BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as follows :—

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	1880.
s. PESHAWUR	3300 460	B. Reynoldson	30th Oct.
— BANGALORE	2342 450	H. Wyatt	6th Nov.
s. INDUS	3162 600	S. D. Shallard	13th „
— SUTLEJ	3112 530	W. E. Breeze	20th „
s. NIZAM	2725 450	G. W. Brady	27th „
— MONGOLIA	2833 530	E. M. Edmond, R. N. R.	4th Dec.
s. VERONA	3116 600	E. Ashdown	11th „
— THIBET	2293 400	W. R. Jordan	18th „
s. ROSETTA	3500 700	A. E. Barlow	25th „

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, MAURITIUS & MADAGASCAR.

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	1880.
KASHGAR	2621 450	S. F. Cole	5th Nov.
MIRZAPORE	600	A. Parish, R.N.R.	19th „
LOMBARDY	2723 450	J. B. Chapman	3rd Dec.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Return Tickets at reduced rates available for 3 months are now issued from

From Bombay to Brindisi or Venice and back .... Rs. 950
Do. do. with option of travelling one way *viâ* Southampton ..... Rs. 1,000

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Do. to Galle (available for 2 months)	150	75
Do. to Penang and Singapore (do.)	450	225

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 27th Oct., 1880.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.

SPECIAL FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS, available for SIX MONTHS, will be issued to Passengers visiting the Exhibition by the steamer of the 4th June and subsequent fortnightly steamers, at the REDUCED FARE of RUPEES SIX HUNDRED.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

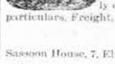
Bombay, 25th Oct., 1880.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA, CALLING AT COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. "GEELONG" will be DESPATCHED as an extra steamer to China on the 28th instant. For Freight, &c., apply to

F. D. PARKER, Superintendent,
Peninsular & Oriental S. N. Co.

STEAM TO HONGKONG *VIA* COLOMBO, PENANG, & SINGAPORE.



THE Co.'s S. S. VORWAERTS, Captain G. Marussig, will be DESPATCHED as above positively on the 30th October, 1880. For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent, A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Co.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 27, 1880.

COL. HAWES' MONSIMBUL ESTATE TEA AGENCY,

M. H. MAJU & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS for INDIA, and all PARTS of the WORLD.

INDIAN TEA SUPPLIERS TO THE ARMY AND NAVY

RECEIVED Second Consignment of NEW SEASON CHOICE TEAS of excellent flavour from this, the most celebrated Garden in India.

THE REDUCTION OF PRICES.

In air-tight tin boxes of 1, 2 and 4 lbs.

Extra Fine, Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-12 per lb.; Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-8; Extra Fine Pekoe, Re. 1-8; Combination Extra Fine, [illegible]

Above 15 lbs. 2 annas less per lb. Wholesale in tin-lined half chests of 50 lbs. three annas less per lb.

Imperial Family Mixture, Re. 1 per lb.; Congou, As. 11 per lb.; Bohea, As. 12 per lb., 15 lbs. and upwards 5 per cent. discount.

CAUTION.—To detect fraud by Servants, Masters are requested to destroy Labels over the boxes. None are genuine without our Stamps on two sides.

M. H. MAJU & Co.
(M. H. MAJU, late partner, Morton & Co.)

Elphinstone Circle, No. 4. Messrs. Bolton & Co.'s old premises.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000.

REDUCED RATES.

FIRE—LIFE—ANNUITIES.

ANNUAL INCOME	£352,906
FUNDS IN HAND	£926,644
CLAIMS PAID	£2,749,387

Policies issued and claims paid by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents for Western India.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

A

SHORT SEASON ONLY!

GRAND INITIAL PERFORMANCE, SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 30, 1880.

THE

"GLOBE-TROTTERS,"

NOW ON A TOUR

"ROUND THE WORLD,"

After having performed in all the principal cities of the United States, Mexico, British Columbia, Sandwich Islands, China, Japan, Java, and Australia, and now visiting India for the first time, and having appeared under the kind Patronage of their Excellencies

THE MOST NOBLE THE MARQUIS OF RIPON,

VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA,

AND

SIR ROBERT EGERTON,

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB,

AND

LADY EGERTON,

ASSISTED AND SUPPORTED

BY

THE WELL-KNOWN BOMBAY FAVOURITE,

"KISKEY,"

WILL PRESENT THE FOLLOWING SPARKLING PROGRAMME.

The evening's entertainment will commence with the ORIGINAL LOCAL CHARACTER SONG,

"DIETCHER'S TROUBLES."

DIEDRICH VON WINKLESTOFFEN, } A. Wilson Snow.
HEINRICH KREITZMYER ..... }
MESNIE VON WINKLESTOFFEN .. Lulu de Haven.

ORCHESTRAL SELECTIONS.

ORIGINAL LOCAL CHARACTER SONG,

"THE BOMBAY CHINAMAN,"

BY

"KISKEY."

ORCHESTRAL SELECTIONS.

The evening's entertainment will be concluded by the AMERICAN CHARACTER SKETCH ARTISTS, A. WILSON SNOW & LULU de HAVEN, In their original Serio-Burlesque Sketch,

"MY DAUGHTER'S BIRTHDAY."

Jakie, a barber. } A. Wilson Snow.
Louise Sauer Kraut, with song. }
Bessie, the Tragedian. } Lulu de Haven, A. W. Snow.
The great "LULU" with flying trapeze. }
Piccanini, Renowned Violinist. }
W. WILMINGTON WADDLES, Esq. }

Kittie, a servant. }
Viola, a flower-girl. }
Miss Prettipetti ..in "Mail-night on the Bunder." } Lulu de Haven.
"A shy young girl." }
Christine Nilsson, the Swedish Nightingale. }
[With Song] "KISKEY." }

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Stage Box to admit 8	Rs. 32
Private Box to admit 4	„ 16
Orchestra Stalls	„ 4
Stalls	„ 3
Pit	„ 2
Back Seats	„ 1

Soldiers, Sailors, and Volunteers in uniform half-price to Back Seats.

Box and Orchestra Stalls can be reserved at SOUNDY and Co.

Doors open at 8-30; performance commences at 9.

FOR SALE.

AN English C-Spring Barouche, by Hooper & Co., property of a Gentleman proceeded to England. Price moderate.

One 12-bore double-barrel Central-fire Rifle by Westley Richards. Price Rs. 100.

A very light new Dog-Cart, suitable for a good-sized Arab or an Australian, built by the undersigned in their Coach-Factory.

Just received a box containing hunting-saddles and bridles; single, double, and four-in-hand plated mounted harnesses; riding and driving whips; race snaffle-bits.

Apply to

JAFFER, SULLIMAN & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEES ..... Geo. NORVILLE and Geo. CROFTON.
STAGE MANAGERS, J. BURTON and G. CROFTON.

Season 1880-81.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

The Company sailed from Liverpool on Tuesday, 19th October, per s. s. Hispania, and will comprise the following artistes :—

Miss Edith Wilson.	Mrs. Norville.
Mrs. Digby de R. Willoughby.	Mr. John Burton.
Miss Clara Hutchinson.	Mr. Denbigh Newton.
Miss Emily Blain.	Mr. J. Turner.
Miss Violet Vivian.	Mr. R. Cowell.
Miss Minnie Norris.	Mr. George Crofton.
Mr. George Norville.	Mr. Frank Stuart.
Musical Director	Mr. Dudley Wyatt.
Scenic Artiste	Herr Maurice Freyberger.
Mechanist	Mr. Morton.

GEO. NORVILLE,
Business Manager.

TO BE LET, for six months, a well-furnished BUNGALOW facing the sea, Malabar Hill. For rent and other particulars apply to

B. SAKARAMJEE & Co.,

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, for twelve months, a well-furnished BUNGALOW on the Ridge, Malabar Hill, lately vacated by H. F. Whyte, Esq. Rent, Rs. 300. Apply to

B. SAKARAMJEE & Co.,
House & Estate Agents.

33, Meadow Street.

TO BE LET, for three months, a furnished BUNGALOW on Chowpatty, facing the sea. Rent Rs. 150. Apply to

B. SAKARAMJEE & Co.,
House & Estate Agents.

33, Meadow Street.

TO BE LET, the three-storeyed house in Breach Candy Road opposite the Fire Temple, Dhobey Talao, Churny-wady Road, now in the occupation of H. B. Moos, Esq., commanding an excellent sea-view, open on four sides. For rent and other particulars apply to

B. SAKARAMJEE & Co.,
House & Estate Agents.

33, Meadow Street.

TREACHER & CO.'S
ROUGH SCOTCH OATMEAL.
New Crop, Season 1880. 2-lb. tins, cash 10 as.

TREACHER and CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.

FINEST VIRGINIAN GOLDEN LEAF
HONEY DEW TOBACCO;
A splendid article, infinitely superior to the Tobaccos commonly sold under its name.
IMPORTED OVERLAND AT
Per Pound. Cash, Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO.'S
SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER.
A combination of Farinaceous and Vegetable Ingredients, Scented with agreeable and attractive Perfumes.

IT is perfectly innocuous to the most delicate skin, well adapted as an absorbent Powder for TOILET AND NURSERY USE IN INDIA, and guaranteed to be

Free from Arsenic or other injurious matter.

	Cash.	Credit.
Small size Tins	Rs. 0 10	0 12
Double size Tins	„ 1 0	1 2

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld.,
Pharmacists and Dispensing Chemists,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

RICH IN NITROGEN AND PHOSPHATES.

MELLIN'S FOOD
FOR
INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
A SOLUBLE EXTRACT OF CEREALS.
NON-FARINACEOUS.

WHEN dissolved in Cow's Milk and water it constitutes a PERFECT FOOD, capable of sustaining life and developing robust constitution.

	Cash.	Credit.
Small Bottles	Rs. 1-0	1-2
Large Bottles	Rs. 1-12	2-0

Fresh consignments at short intervals are imported,
DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURER,
BY
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOTIFICATION.
BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

IN accordance with GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS dated the 2nd, 16th, and 23rd September, 1880, the GENERAL ELECTION by Ratepayers of 32 members of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay for a period of two years, to commence from the 1st day of January, 1881, will be HELD on MONDAY, the 22nd of November, 1880. The revised list of persons who (subject as hereinafter mentioned) are qualified to be elected and to vote at the said elections can be seen at the office of the undersigned.

No person is qualified to be elected by reason of his name being entered in the said list unless he resides in Bombay, neither is any such person qualified to be elected unless he has attained the age of 25 years and has been assessed to Municipal rates or taxes, or both, for the half-year ending on the 30th June, 1880, and at a rate of not less in the aggregate than Rs. 30 per annum, or is a Fellow of the University of Bombay.

No vote will be received at the said elections for any has not been nominated and seconded in writing by two persons duly qualified to vote at such elections; and the nomination must in every case be signed by the proposer and seconder, and left at the office of the Municipal Commissioner not later than 12 noon of SATURDAY, the 13th of November, 1880. No vote will be received at the said elections from any person whose name is not entered in the said list.

Each person entitled to vote, whether as a Ratepayer or as a Fellow of the University of Bombay, or in both those capacities, is to vote for one candidate only, and only in the Ward, or in one of the Wards, in which he is entered as resident in the said list. And every person who is duly qualified and entered as resident in more wards than one must, by notice in writing to the Municipal Commissioner, not later than seven days before the date of election, specify which of those wards he will vote in. Fellows of the University are deemed to be entered as residents in the Ward in which the University buildings are situated, and can vote in that Ward or in Wards in which they actually reside.

Voting papers may be obtained from the undersigned.

On the day of the elections the voting paper obtained from the undersigned is to be presented to the polling officer, duly filled in with the name of the person for whom the vote is tendered, written legibly in the English language.

The voter shall answer the questions put to him by the polling officer, and sign the voting paper in the presence of such officer.

The number of members for each Ward, polling places, and names of polling officers are as under :—

Ward No. 1.—Fort, Colaba, Esplanade. Five members.			
Polling place : Municipal Office. Polling Officers : Mr. J. F. Hutchinson and Mr. Sakharam Narayan.			
Ward No. 2.—Market, Mandvie, Chuckla. Six Members.			
Polling place : Arthur Crawford Market. Polling Officers : Mr. H. W. Barrow and Mr. Eduljee Rustomjee.			
Ward No. 3.—Dhobie Talao, Fanaswady and Bhooleshwar. Four Members. Polling place : Girgaum Police Court. Polling Officers : Mr. W. Fellows and Mr. Sorabjee Nowrojee Cooper.			
Ward No. 4.—Oombharkaree and Doongree. Three members. Polling place : Arthur Crawford Market. Polling Officers : Mr. H. W. Barrow and Mr. Eduljee Rustomjee.	21	40	0
Ward No. 5.—Khara Talao, Koombarwada, Kamateepoora, Byculla. Four members. Polling place : Girgaum Police Court. Polling Officers : Mr. W. Fellows and Mr. Sorabjee Nowrojee Cooper.	36	45	0
Ward No. 6.—Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty. Three members. Polling place : Girgaum Police Court. Polling officers : Mr. W. Fellows and Mr. Sorabjee Nowrojee Cooper.	20	30	0
Ward No. 7.—Walkeshwar and Mahalukshmi. Three members. Polling place : Municipal Office. Polling Officers : Mr. J. F. Hutchinson and Mr. Sakharam Narayan.	22	45	0
Ward No. 8.—Mazagon and Tarwaree. Two members. Polling place : Mazagon Police Court. Polling Officer : Mr. R. McEwen.	21	49	0
Ward No. 9.—Sewree, Parell, and Sion. One member. Polling place : Police Station, Parell. Polling Officer : to be hereafter appointed.			
Ward No. 10.—Mahim, Worli. One member. Polling place : Mahim Custom House. Polling Officer, Mr. Nusserwanjee Furdoonjee	20	41	0
	22	46	0
	21	49	0

J. H. GRANT,
Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Office, Bombay, 27th October, 1880.

OLD GLENLIVET.

THIS WHISKY is a blend from some of the most noted Distilleries in Scotland and is guaranteed to consist of PURE MALT SPIRIT only. It is thoroughly matured, very mellow, and entirely free from any smoky or objectionable flavour.

As large holders of the different kinds from which the Blend is made, we are in a position to allow the various Distillings to become thoroughly amalgamated before being bottled, an advantage which consumers of the article will readily appreciate.

TREACHER & Co. feel that it would be an insult to the intelligence of their Constituents to *put forward* Chemical Analysis and Medical Reports regarding this "Fine Old Spirit," as, however gratifying these may be in themselves, they are obviously useless as affording a guarantee that the Spirit offered is the same as that commented upon.

TREACHER & Co. consider that the proper test of excellence of any article consists in the demand for it, and judged by that standard, the fact that the sale of their "Fine Old Glenlivet" has increased more than tenfold during the past three years, and continues monthly to increase, may be [illegible] conclusive proof of its character.

Samples sent on application.

Per 1 dozen case ..... Cash Rs. 22-8.

☞ SPECIAL QUOTATIONS TO MESSES. CLUBS, CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES AND OTHERS FOR QUARTER CASKS, HOGSHEADS, AND PUNCHEONS, WHICH ARE ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK AT THE COMPANY'S WINE CELLARS, BYCULLA.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MEIFFRE NEVEU AND CIE.,
LADIES' GENERAL FRENCH OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT,
RAMPART ROW AND CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO
LADY FERGUSSON.

MEIFFRE NEVEU and Co. have much pleasure in informing their constituents that they have JUST RECEIVED their first Shipment of NEW GOODS for the COMING SEASON, which embraces the LATEST FASHIONABLE PARIS NOVELTIES introduced in India.

TRIMMED and UNTRIMMED HATS and BONNETS, specially selected by their Paris firm from the LEADING HOUSES in Paris.

READY-MADE DRESSES of the latest Paris fashions just received.

MEIFFRE NEVEU and CO.'S DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENT is under the management of EXPERIENCED ASSISTANTS, and ALL ORDERS entrusted to them will be PROMPTLY EXECUTED with the greatest care and attention, and in a STYLE unequalled by any other house in India.

MEIFFRE NEVEU and Co. most respectfully solicit an INSPECTION of their FRESH STOCK of PARIS NOVELTIES for the COMING SEASON.

MEIFFRE NEVEU AND CIE.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

[illegible] WATCHES

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

In Open Crystal face cases ...	...	...	Rs. 25 0 0
In Hunting cases	...	...	„ 30 0 0
In Half-Hunting cases	...	...	„ 35 0 0

Two years' guarantee. Sent post free to every Station in India.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co. beg to draw particular attention to the above watches, and confidently recommend them to every person who wants to buy a watch: CHEAP, STRONG, and GOOD.

These watches are of moderate size, in an extremely well-made and tight-shutting German Silver case. The movement is protected inside by a glass dome.

The movement has a Patent Lever Escapement, built on the soundest scientific principles.

The watches are keyless, and the hands are set also through the keyless mechanism, so that there is no necessity of opening the watch.

The watches have a second hand.

The figures of the dial and the hands are left extra bold, so that the time can be seen instantly on a glance at the dial, and in nearly complete darkness.

The watch, as a whole, combines strength with all the conditions necessary to good time-keeping.

This watch has proved a complete success as a CAMPAIGN WATCH, and its usefulness is recognised by the daily increasing demand from all quarters of our Army in the field.

To Shikaries, Sportsmen, &c., these watches will prove to stand any amount of rough usage and handling.

We guarantee riding will not effect the working of these watches.

We dare confidently say that these watches, if treated with ordinary care, and cleaned once every two years, will give a 15 years' good service.

Every watch is fitted in a wooden case, in which will be found a spare glass, and a spare mainspring.

We receive now regular shipments of these watches by each mail, and every order can for the future be executed by return post.

Only watches that have been examined and timed are despatched on orders.

2 years' guarantee. Packing and postage free.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

N.B.—In order to protect our watches from inferior articles brought on the market under similar names, we engrave our name, or stamp our name, on all of them.

Illustrated Catalogues giving details of our enormous stock of pocket Watches, Clocks, &c., sent free on application.

Our new Illustrated Catalogue for the coming season will appear shortly.

TRUNKS, PORTMANTEAUS, & BAGS.

A SQUITH and LORD have a large stock of the above, made by the best English Manufacturers. The Material and Workmanship in the best procurable, and they can be recommended for convenience, strength, and durability.

CASH PRICES.

	Inches.	Rs.	as.
Overland Trunks, made of best japanned canvas; edges bound with leather, strong iron ribs, copper rivetted, strong tumbler lock	27	27	0
	30	30	0
	33	33	0
	36	36	0
An extra strong article, made as above of stout dull japanned canvas, the most durable trunk made	27	30	0
	30	36	0
	33	39	0
	36	42	0
Ladies' Travelling Trunk, made of best japanned canvas, light and very strong. Folding division at end for millinery, moveable tray, and compartment in lid, morocco pocket for papers, strong iron ribs and best brass tumbler lock	33	50	0
	36	58	0
Solid Leather Portmanteau, made of extra stout solid leather, edges turned over with one inch lap, fastened through with brass rivets, and brass clamped covers, buckles and straps of the best quality, strong lever lock. The most durable Portmanteau manufactured	30	100	0
The "Indian Railway Portmanteau," a most useful article for travellers, wide and flat, to fit under seat, made of stout tan flax, edges bound with leather, pocket for papers and pair of outside straps for rug or coat, very light and durable, highly recommended	22	30	0
	24	34	0
	27	38	0
The "Cabin Bag," a most useful article for a sea journey, opening full size at top and fitted with tray for collars, cravats, &c., made of stout japanned canvas, good brass lock, and iron protecting ribs	21	40	0
	36	45	0
The "Gladstone Bag," a most useful Travelling Bag, very light, strong and capacious, made of the best ochide, first rate locks and outside straps for rug or overcoat. Nothing better procurable and we only keep this quality	20	30	0
	22	45	0
	24	49	0
The same exactly as the above, in stained brown hide	20	41	0
	22	46	0
	24	49	0

	Inches.	Rs.	as.
Black Hide Hand Bags, very useful for papers, &c. enamelled hide, strong spring lock		17	0
		19	0
Gentlemen's wide mouth Hand Bags, best enamelled hide, lined morocco, double action spring lock. Indian Railway Travellers' Carriage Companion		40	0

COURIER OR CASH BAGS.

Made of Stout Tan Flax, bound with leather, fitted with spring lock and shoulder strap passing under bottom for extra security	9	8
	10	0
	12	8
	13	8
The same make as above, brown oxhide, lined leather	12	8
	18	0
Soiled Linen Bags, made of strong stout canvas, iron frame and strong brass lock	5	8
	6	8
Carpet Bags, strong and useful, lined with holland, brass locks and leather handles	9	8
Hat cases, in brown leather with scarlet linings, good lock	14	0
Do. made of Tanned Flax finished in the best style	22	8
do. Air tight block Tin	12	0
do. do. to hold 2 Hats	15	0
The Hat Compendium, made of japanned canvas, immovable fittings to allow space for stowing small articles or to be used as a Portmanteau when required	23	8

AIR-TIGHT TIN CASES.

For Uniform, Court or Dress Suits, made of extra stout block tin, strong handles and good locks. The height will allow of their being placed under the seat of a railway carriage	22	21	0
	24	28	0
	26	30	0
Large size, same make as above for packing or storing during the rains and invaluable for Ladies' use. These goods are of the best London manufacture and will last for years	27	35	0
	30	42	0
	33	50	0
Portable Travelling Baths, made of strong block tin, oak stained. These most useful articles, being fitted with inner baskets, form both a bath and commodious trunk. Strong locks and outside straps	30	42	0
	33	45	0
	36	50	0

Our New Illustrated Catalogue forwarded on application.

THE OVERLAND AND TRAVELLERS' KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LAST NIGHTS
LAST NIGHTS
OF
HERR BITTERSMANN'S
GRAND CONCERTS
AT
TEMPLE BAR.
ENTRANCE FREE TO
BILLIARD SALOONS,
BALCONY Re. 1,
BY REFRESHMENT TICKET.
EVERY EVENING AT 9.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED (DEBENTURES).

THE 1st November being a HOLIDAY, PAYMENTS DUE on that DAY will be MADE on 30th INSTANT.

Bombay, 27th October, 1880.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, & CHINA.

NOTICE is hereby given that the COUPONS [illegible] Rs. 6-4 per share, [illegible] have been [illegible] for the half-[illegible] and that the same will be PAYABLE to the shareholders on the Bombay Register on and after the 1st November, 1880. The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 28th instant to 11th proximo, both days inclusive.

REG. MURRAY, Agent.

October 27, 1880.

FISHING TACKLE

SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR INDIA.

BAITING NEEDLES.	LEAD SINKERS.
CLEARING RINGS.	LINES, Plated Silk, Waterproof Silk, and Twisted silk and Hair.
DISGORGERS.	
FLIES, Artificial.	PHANTOM MINNOWS and Artificial Fish.
FLOATS, Cork and Quill.	REELS with secret checks.
GAFF HOOKS.	RINGS and KEEPERS.
GIMP and GIMP TRACES.	RODS, Fly, General, Salmon, and Trolling.
GUT, Salmon and Trout.	SHOT CUTTERS and Pliers.
GUT CASTING LINES, single, double, and treble.	SILK for binding and mounting.
GUT TRACES, single and double.	SPOON BAITS.
HOOKS

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 27, 1880.

THE London Money market yesterday was unchanged so far as rates of discount in the open market, but the Stock markets seem easier, Consols being quoted ¼ lower at 99¼, French Rentes ¼ lower at 120¾. Enfaced Rupee Paper is unchanged at 80½ for Fours and 87¾ for Fours-and-a-half.

In the Council Produce markets Coffee and Cotton are unchanged. Linseed is quiet at previous prices. Rapeseed, to arrive, is partially 3d. per quarter higher. Sugar fixed 2½ per quarter lower. Copper Braziers are quoted 10s. per ton higher at £69-10.

Piece Goods in Manchester, Reuter says, are quiet at previous prices, but private advices give the tone as steady.

Cotton in Liverpool continues dull, and the sales yesterday were only put at 6,000 bales. Mid. Uplands come 1-16d. lower at 6¾d., but it is very evident that a further decline must take place before anything like active buying sets in. In New York ready Mid. Uplands remain at 11⅞ cents, and January shipment has advanced from 10·95 to 10·98 cents per lb., but this goes for nothing; and looking to the existing scale of the receipts at the ports, a further fall cannot be far off, as the pace at which shipments from America are now going on must very soon obviate the comparative scarcity of ready Cotton in Liverpool.

The receipts at the ports to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1880.	1879.	1878.
Tuesday's Receipts	35,000	32,000	25,000
Four days' do.	121,000	108,000	80,000
Total since 1st Sept.	1,252,000	1,084,000	921,000

Bar Silver in London is still quoted at 52d. per oz., equivalent to a fraction under 1s. 8d. per rupee, but 60 days' sight exchange on India has receded to 1s. 7¾d. per rupee.

At the weekly meeting of the directors of the Bank of Bombay this afternoon no change was made in rates of interest and discount.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened with a very weak appearance, and practically rates to begin with were 1-32d. easier. From Calcutta, however, advices come slightly firmer, and the Banks here being doubtless indisposed to do need about Council drafts, ... marketed up ...32d. ... afternoon. This recovery, to our thinking, though, does not indicate any actual increase in strength. On the contrary, we still hold the position as weak to a degree; and even if Council drafts go, as some people seem to expect, at an average of Rs. 7 15-16d., we do not look for any ultimate advance in rates here. The simple fact is that our import trade and Council drafts together, are too much for our exports, and until the latter increase materially we can only look for a continuance of the present weakness. Closing quotations are:—

Bank Bills on demand	...	Rs. 7 29-32d.	per Rupee.
Do. telegraphic	...	Rs. 7 27-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	...	Rs. 8d.	"
Credits, 3	"	... Rs. 8d.	"
Documents, 3	"	... Rs. 8 3-32d.	"
Francs, 3	"	... 2f.13c.	"

On Calcutta we still quote demand rates at 3-32 per cent. premium, 60 days' sight at ⅛ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues very strong, and the course of rates is still upwards. We quote:—Fours at Rs. 97 and Fours-and-a-half at Rs. 105¼, and the latter is even reported to have changed hands at Rs. 105 5-16.

SHARES are firm and tending upwards, but looking to the ease in money and the advance in the rise so far must be taken as comparatively moderate. Bank of Bombays are ¼ per cent. higher at Rs. 711½. Colaba Land shares are Rs. 5 higher at Rs. 700. In Press Companies there is no quotable change. Spinning and Weaving Mill shares still continue to advance, and we notice a rise of Rs. 25 in Albert and Alliance, Rs. 20 in Khandeish, Rs. 10 in Empress and Rs. 5 per share in New Great Eastern. Bombay Saw Mills are Rs. 40 higher at Rs. 840.

COTTON to-day has been quiet in the extreme, with next to nothing doing. We have not heard of any purchases for export in either Old or New Crop, and rates are nominally unchanged.

LINSEED is firmer, and for ready stuff the quotation is now Rs. 7 to Rs. 7-2 per cwt. according to quality, and for new April-May delivery Rs. 6-8 to Rs. 6-9 per cwt.

WHEAT is dull owing to the question of freight, and for Soft White there are sellers at Rs. 32 per candy.

FREIGHTS show no quotable change. For Liverpool by the Branksome Hall (s.s.) 32s. 6d. is asked for weight, and 35s. for measurement, but shippers as yet are shy at these freights. The Mediterranean ports are all as last quoted, and for forward chartering people seem less disposed to enter on operations unless at temptingly low quotations, which owners at home do not seem disposed to concede.

PIECE-GOODS are steady, but very quiet, and there is no change in prices to note. Yarns are even duller than goods, and no improvement is looked for until after the holidays.

COALS continue steady on the basis of Rs. 17 ... Cardiff to arrive by steamer.

... Rs.
... 500 5p. ct. 7111
... 500 all 8 do. 745
... 500 all 8 do. 610

	£			
	100,000	10	all 3 do.	120
	40,000	25	all 6 do.	275
	30,000	25	all 6 do.	280
	10,630	201	all 8 do.	400
National Bank of India	37,320	25	all 5 do.	107
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all 5 do.	275

LAND COMPANIES.

Freere Land	150	150	100	22	
Mazagon Land, &c	2,000	2,000		35-36	
New Colaba Co.	2,000	2,000	30	700	
Port Canning Co.	1,140	1,000			

RAILWAY COMPANIES

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	£20	218-3-0	5p. ct.	310
Do. New £20 shares	£20	15-14-6	do	26
Ditto	£20	6-7-3	do	7-8
Ditto	£20	21-13-1	do	32
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	£100	1,000	do	1,000
Do. New £15 Shares	£18	196-3-15	do	265

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 23rd Oct. 1880.

Open. 444 miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	57,841	0	0
Merchandise	73,099	0	0
Telegraph	577	0	0
Other Receipts	2,909	0	0
Total Rs.	1,33,457	0	0

Corresponding week in October 1879.

Open. 444 miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	79,213	0	0
Merchandise	60,879	0	0
Telegraph	336	0	0
Other Receipts	1,000	0	0
Total Rs.	1,01,458	0	0
Increase Rs.	31,999	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Steamer Ben Alder, 1,339 tons, Captain J. W. Buchnon, sailed yesterday for Rangoon in ballast.

THE Clan Line Steamer Clan Gordon, Captain John Levack, sailed yesterday for Jeddah via Aden, with a general cargo and 777 pilgrims.

THE steamer Arrow, 130 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on the 26th instant, from Cutch Mandvee with a general cargo and 212 deck passengers. She will sail to-day for some ports, with a general cargo and 75 deck passengers.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Surat, 1,954 tons, Captain W. E. Breeze, which arrived in harbour on the 26th instant, from Venice (24th Sept.) brought English mails and the following cargo:—85 packages piece-goods, 9 packages glassware, 10 cases provisions, 47 cases oilmen's stores, 51 cases beads, 2 cases ... packages wine, 10 packages gum, 10 packages wax, 13 packages papers, 4 packages nukia 5 packages cowries, 14 packages E. teeth, 14 package munjeet, 3 packages coffee, 326 packages cheese, 3 packages mother-of-pearl shells, 5 packages specie, 266 boxes silver, 11 cases cochineal, 73 packages fruit, 2 boxes golds coins, and many other packages merchandise.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Lombardy, 1,726 tons Captain A. W. Anderson, arrived in harbour yesterday from China, with China mail, and the following passengers:—Mr. Bayley, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Brown, Mr. Greatheed, Mr. Norman, and 102 deck. The Lombardy brought the following cargo:—From Shanghai.—2,010 packages tea, 18 packages silk waste, 8 boxes gold, and 77 packages silk. From Yokohama.—2 packages silk waste, and 1 package specie. From Hongkong.—220 packages silk, 40 packages silk piece-goods, 100 packages sugar-candy, 20 packages aniseed, 9 packages sundries, 320 packages tea, 270 cases papers, 90 bundles matting, 1 case umbrellas, 100 chests cassia, 11 packages chinaware, 2 packages china roots, 7 boxes gold leaves, 2 boxes gold coins, 3 boxes specie, 100 cases preserves, and 500 bags sugar. From Singapore.—303 packages benzoin, 167 packages coffee, 47 packages nutmegs, 22 cases mace, 2 packages garrowood, 11 cases fire crackers, 2 packages piece-goods, 6 cases cigars, and 2 bags sago. From Penang.—15 packages benzoin and 330 slabs tin. From Sydney.—321 slabs copper and 3 cases whiskey.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
26	Arrow (s).	Nacoda	Mandvee, Oct. 25.
27	Lombardy (s).	Adamson	Shanghai, Oct. 1.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commander.	Destinations.
27	H. M. Jumna	Parry	Kurrachee.
"	Ben Alder	[illegible]	Rangoon.
"	Clan Gordon (s)	[illegible]	Jeddah.

The steamer Arrow, Nacoda to Cutch and Coast, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Calcutta, to K. Coast and Kurrachee.
" Cocanada, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
Bhate Futte Isslamo, to Mozambique.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 27.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Ben Alder (s)—10 kegs iron rivet, Abdool Cadar Habutbhoy; 17 cases whiskey and 17 cases gingerwine, Manockjee Rhiejee.

FROM LONDON.

Rossetta (s)—3 cases printing ink, Mahamedally Essoofally; 20 bales printing and 12 cases foolscap papers, Essac Saibo; 10 cases writing papers, Byramjee Shapoorjee. Cicero (s)—500 boxes candles, Byramjee Shapoorjee; 20 cases soap, Joseph Soares; 25 cases matches, Esmaljee Essoobhoy; 10 cases matches, Abdoolally Shaik Adom; 4 cases English, Essoofally Sumsoodin; 4 cases printing materials, Times of India; 42 kegs iron nails, Hajeebhoy Adamjee; 67 cases colored window glass, Hoosmanally Lalimeya; 24 cases window glass, Essoofally Abdoolally.

Ambrose, (s)—40 cases, matches, Hajee Essac Sooh.

Manilla (s)—129 cases matches, Abdoolally Shaik Adom.

FROM GENOA.

Manilla (s)—17 boxes bar silver (Rs. 50,000), Chartered Bank of I. A. and China.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Singapore (s)—71 boxes bar silver (Rs. 2,51,570), The Chartered Bank of I. A. and China.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Manilla (s)—100 boxes brandy, D.P. Batlia and Co; 36 boxes brandy, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 27.

FOR LONDON.

Peshawar (s)—50 bales skins, Ewart, Latham and Co; 20 ewts horns, Manockjee Nusserwanjee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Manilla (s)—300 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 3,000 ewts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 400 bags mowra flower, Dinshaw Dadabhoy; 100 ewts wheat, P. Chrystal and Co; 3,200 ewts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Bangalore (s)—300 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Geelong (s)—67 ewts turmeric, Hajee Abdoola Esmail and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Geelong (s)—17 cases fishmaws and sharkfins, Ladha Dowjee; 20 cases fishmaws, Goolam Hossein Jan Mahamed; 70 ewts raisin and 1 ewt. E. teeth, Allana Maujee; 50 bales twist, Hajee Essac Elias; 25 bales twist, E. L. Moolchund; 15 bales twist, Hajee Adum Esmail and Co; 40 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 20 bales twist, Tata and Co; 10 packages cloves, Khakeebhoy Hemany and Co; 50 chests opium, M. S. Gubbay and Co; 60 bales twist, Framjee Hormusjee.

Vorwaerts (s)—133 cwts sumada stone, Lulloochund Chugonlall; 80 cwts broken glass and 20 cwts lead, Dewsee Jeevan; 112 cwts raisin, Esoo Fazul Goolam Hossein; 113 cwts raisin, Jetha Khimjee.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 25.

Advice ... Hyderabad Cavalry, to rejoin, from Kandahar.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 26.

Duke, Capt., 17th Lancers, on leave, from Mhow.
Ross, Major-Genl., Staff, on duty, from Kandahar.
Mansell, Capt., Rifle Brigade, on medical certificate, from Kandahar.
Gordon, Lieut., R. A., on medical certificate, from Kurrachee.
Calder, Lieut., R. A., on duty, from Kandahar.
Young, Major, Staff Corps, from leave, fr...a England.
Sparks, Major, Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Purvis, Lieut., 17th Lancers, on leave, from Mhow.
Hay, Major, 92nd Highlanders, from leave, from England.
Young, Capt. 30th Regt., from leave, from England.

OCTOBER 27.

Bannyman, Surg.-Major, on medical certificate, from Knox, Capt., 62nd Regt., on leave, from Morar.
Banks, Capt., 7th Dragoon Guards, on duty, from Secundrabad.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 27.

Lindsay, Lieut., The Royal Scotts, on leave, to
Hay, Major, 92nd Highlanders, from leave, to Mecan Meer.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

BY LIEUT.-COLONEL COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, 26th October, 1880.

1. Until further orders F. Company will parade every Thursday evening at 5-15 p.m., at the Sheds opposite the House of Correction at Byculla for Company Drill, commencing this evening, 28th inst. Captain Weir hopes to see the whole Company present at these drills. The Serjt.-Instr. of the Company (Serjt.-Instr. Walch) will attend for the purpose of instruction.

2. With reference to Regimental Orders of yesterday's date No. 1240 Vol. D. Morris is posted to A. Company and not B. Company.

3. The following having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to F. Company, viz.:—

No. 1242, Vol. Jas. Walsh; No. 1243, Vol. J. C. DeSouza; No. 1244, Vol. L. C. Pinto; No. 1245, Vol. J. DeSouza; No. 1246, Vol. M. DeSouza; No. 1247, Vol. L. M. P. DeSilva; No. 1248, Vol. J. Peters.

By Order,
F. STOKES, Capt. and Adjt.,
B. V. R. Corps.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, Simla, Oct. 22.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg. W. Owen, of the Indian Medical Service, to be Second Medical Officer at Port Blair and the Nicobars.

The Notifications of this Dept., No. 99F., dated 13th Feb. and No. 159 F. dated 4th Mar. last, promoting Mr. M. H. Ferrar, B. A., from 3rd to 2nd grade of Depy. Conservs. of Forests in British Burma, and directing the reversion of Mr. P. J. Carter to his substantive appointment of Assist. Conservator of Forests of the 1st grade in that province, are cancelled.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

With reference to Notification No. 183. G.-P., dated 28th June, 1880, the recognition, by the Govt. of India, of the appointment of Mr. Hugh Stafford as Vice-Consul at Mogadore, is withdrawn on the transfer of that officer to H. M.'s Govt.

The services of Capt. F. C. Burton, recently employed, on special political duty in Afghanistan, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of the Punjab, from 1st Sept., 1880.

Under Sec. 21 of the Civil Leave Code, Mr. H. L. St. Barbe, B. C. S., Offg. Political Agent, 3rd class, and 2nd Asst. to the Agent to the Govr.-Genl. for Central India, is granted furlough for 18 months, from 5th Dec., 1880, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

Lieut. H. M. Temple is appointed to officiate as Political Asst., 3rd class, and posted as Asst. to the Resident and Asst. to the Genl. Supdt. of Operations for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity in Hyderabad, from the date of assuming charge, vice Lieut. Meade.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Mr. C. A. Stuart having been appointed to officiate as Post Master-Genl., Bombay, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. J. K. Stevens, received charge of his office, afternoon, on 2nd Oct., 1880.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Appointments

Quartermaster-General's Dept.—Major-Genl. C. C. Johnson, C. B., Depy. Qrmr.-Genl. is confirmed in the appointment of Qrmr.-Genl. in India, dated 24th July, 1880.

Punjab Frontier Force 2nd Punjab Cavalry.—Lieut. H. Templer, 1st Batt. 13th Foot, a candidate for the B. S. C., to be Offg. Sqdn. Officer, on probation.

(Queen's Own) Corps of Guides.—Lieut. G. J. Younghusband, 2nd Batt. 17th Foot, a candidate for the B. S. C. to Offg. Wing Officer, on probation.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Lieut.-Col. J. J. Boswell, S. C., Commdt., 2nd Sikh Inft., Punjab Frontier Force, (m. c.) for 2 years.

Lieut.-Col. R. W. Sartorius, V. C., C. M. G., Infy., (m. c.) for 1 year 182 days.

Major D. Adamson, S. C., Sqdn. Commdr., 4th Bengal Cavy., (m. c.) for 1 year 91 days.

Capt. A. B. Clare, Genl. List, Infy., Wing Commdr., 15th (The Lucknow) Regt. of N. I., (m. c.) for 1 year.

Capt. W. H. Johnstone, R. E., Exec. Engr., 3rd grade, Depy. Consulting Engr. to the Govt. of India for Guaranteed Railways, Cutta, P. W. D. (p. a.) for 2 years.

Capt. W. C. Ramsden, Genl. List, Infy., Wing Officer, 3rd Sikh Infy., Punjab Frontier Force, (p. a.) for 1 year 79 days.

Lieut. A. DeV. Alexander, S. C., Sqdn. Officer, 4th Bengal Cavy., (p. a.) for 2 years.

Lieut. W. H. Chippindall, R. E., Assist. Engr., 1st grade, Temporary Exec. Engr., 4th grade, Mily Works Branch, P. W. D. (m. c.) for 182 days.

Lieut. H. C. Lamb, S. C., Sqdn. Officer and Adjt., 4th Bengal Cavy., (m. c.) for 1 year 182 days.

Lieut. C. G. St. E. Lucas, S. C., (m. c.) for 1 year 182 days.

Brdr.-Genl. R. J. Hughes, half pay, late 63rd Foot, Commdg. the Mooltan Brigade, 2nd class, is allowed leave out of India, (m. c.) for 182 days, under G. G. O. No. 932 of 1861, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

The following promotion is made, subject to H. M.'s approval:—

Bengal Army—Lieut.-Col. (Br.-Col.) Sidney Champ... to be Brigadier-General.

H. E. the Govr.-Genl. in Council is pleased to sanction the formation of a Volunteer Corps in the Sylhet Dist. to be designated the "Sylhet Volunteer Rifle Corps," and to notify the following appointment:—

Mr. Henry Luttman-Johnson, C. S., to be Capt. Comdt.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. J. G. Day, R. E., is re-appointed to the P. W. D. as an Asst. Engr, 1st Grade, and posted to the Mily. Works Branch.

Mr. F. H. Cotsell, Asst. Engr., 3rd Grade, Railway Branch, having passed the professional examination prescribed in P. W. D. Code Chap II, Section 1 para 18, is promoted to the rank of Asst Engr. 2nd Grade, from 1st Oct., 1880.

Capt. H. LeM. Carey, Depy Examr, P. W. A, Madras, is granted privilege leave of absence for 1 month, from 10th Nov, 1880, or such date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

To fill a vacancy existing in the Railway Branch, Mr. T. Ker is promoted from Asst. Engr., 1st Grade, to Exec. Engr., 4th Grade, temporary rank, from 28th Sept., 1880.

With reference to P. W. D. Notification No. 330, dated 12th Oct., 1880, Lieut J. Burn-Murdoch, R. E., Asst. Engr., 1st Grade, is placed at the disposal of the Director Genl. of Railways.

The order of the Govt. of the N. W. P. and Oudh, appointing Mr. F. FitzJames, Exec. Engr., 1st grade, to officiate as a Supdtg. Engr., in those Provinces, is confirmed. While so officiating, Mr. FitzJames will have temporary rank as Supdtg. Engr., 3rd grade.

Mr. C. S. R. Palmer, Assist. Engr., 3rd grade, Central Provinces, having passed the examination laid down in P. W. D. Code, Chap II, Sec i, para 16-20, is promoted to the 2nd grade, from 9th Apl., 1880.

Mr. T. L. Tanner is reduced from 3rd to 4th grade of Exec. Engrs., from the date he was relieved of the charge of his Div. on the Pindi-Kohat Section, Punjab Northern State Railway.

The services of Mr. A. S. Gerrard and Mr. W. Monies, Asst. Engrs., 1st and 2nd Grade respectively, Railway Branch, Bombay, are placed at the disposal of the Director-Genl. of Railway.

The orders of the Chief Comsr. of British Burmah, appointing Mr. H. M. Mathews, Manager and Engr-in-Chief, Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley State Railway, to officiate as Chief Engr. and Secy in the P. W. D. from 1st Oct., 1880, until relieved by Mr. Furnivall, are confirmed.

Lieut. F. Beauclerk, R. E., Depy. Examr. 1st Grade, is on return from field service posted to the office of the Examr. of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER. Time.	Height.	OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER.	LOW WATER. Time.	Height.
H. M.	FT. IN.		H. M.	FT. IN.
6 50 m	10 11	Thursday ...28	0 34 a	6 7
7 12 a	11 6		1 21 a	5 1
7 35 m	11 3	Friday ...29	1 9 m	5 10
8 15 a	10 8		2 2 a	4 6
8 16 m	11 10	Saturday ...30	2 6 m	5 3
9 10 a	12 0		2 40 a	3 3
9 3 m	12 5	Sunday ...31	2 56 m	4 11
9 59 a	13 3		3 17 a	2 0
9 46 m	12 11	Monday ...1	3 43 m	4 5
10 46 a	14 1		3 56 a	0 11
10 28 m	13 3	Tuesday ...2	4 28 m	4 1
11 29 a	15 2		4 56 a	0 0
11 9 m	13 5	Wednesday ...3	5 12 m	3 11
0 10 m	15 8		5 17 a	0 5

NOTICE.

PASSENGERS TRAVELLING on the B. B. & C. I. LINE can obtain copies of the BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily Edition on the same day at the Bulsar Station.

Agent: EDULJEE PESTONJEE DESAI, Wine Merchant.

Messrs. C. MARCKS & COMPANY,
OF
BOMBAY and POONA,

HAVE the pleasure of announcing that Mr. A. MENIST, Oculist's Optician, of Amsterdam and London, has appointed them AGENTS for the sale of his celebrated PEBBLE SPECTACLES and EYE-GLASSES, BINOCULARS, &c

Mr. MENIST makes his Frames of Gold and Silver only, which have been found to be the best metals for the purpose, his object being to obtain perfection as nearly as possible, without regard to cost. He does not use steel, for this metal rusts, and the joints become loose, altering the focus of the glasses, and so injuring the eyes; neither is there any economy in it, for in this climate it corrodes so quickly that it must be often renewed, while Gold or Silver are practically everlasting, and ... an indelible mark on the skin wherever it comes in contact with it.

Mr. MENIST'S NON-PRESSURE EYE-GLASSES have a spring so made that it may be twisted in any direction without breaking, and they maintain their position when worn without any pressure or leaving any mark when removed.

His 12 lens "DUCHESSE" are all Achromatic and as powerful as Field Glasses.

His FIELD, MARINE and OPERA GLASSES may be used for hours without causing the eyes to ache.

Mr. MENIST has left instruments with Messrs. C. MARCKS and Co. which enable them to test each eye separately, for it frequently happens that they differ more or less in power.

Messrs. C. MARCKS and Co., for the convenience of clients who may not wish to purchase Mr. MENIST'S GLASSES, have also in stock some of their own manufacture, at lower prices, in Gold, Silver, and Steel frames, and though the quality of the pebbles is admittedly not equal to those of Mr. Menist, yet it is very good, and much superior to most of what is sold as the "finest Brazilian Pebbles."

Pamphlets may be had on application.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

SNOWDON.—The General referred to in the sentence commencing "Whatever blame may attach to the General," is the General who commanded at Maiwand.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1880.

A WEEK ago we were assured by a Persian gentleman then in Bombay ... "it was "a fact well known" that the new Ameer, Abdul Rahman, had been killed in Kabul. Upon its being observed that though the fact might be well, it certainly was not widely, known, and that the community at large knew nothing of it, our informant assured us that the Government of India was interested in keeping the ... the Ameer was dead. We were so sceptical that we did not even think the assertion worthy of a reference in print, and we dismissed the incident from our minds until yesterday, when a contemporary, not so sceptical, printed in big type a telegram from its notoriously credulous London agent, stating that a telegram had been received in England—doubtless from Bombay—affirming that the Ameer had been murdered. It is evident that the assertion which our Persian friend had repeated has got to London. Yesterday our own correspondent, who exercises some judgment in such matters, telegraphed to us that the rumour has taken hold in London, and that it is believed there that Abdul Rahman has been slain. We can only say that up to the hour of going to press no confirmation of the rumour has been received, although we have telegraphed, not only to the Press Commissioner, but to our own correspondents in Northern India and on the frontier for some authentic declaration one way or the other. It is hardly to be supposed that the Government would uselessly try to conceal an occurrence of such importance had it really taken place. It will be recollected that a few weeks since a telegram, sent by some *gobemouche* in Bombay to a London paper, made people at home believe for some days that Abdul Rahman's troops had mutinied, and that General Steward was returning to Kabul to rescue the Ameer. There was not even a kernel of truth in the story. The present rumour probably originated in some similar way.

We published yesterday a resolution of the Government of India on a proposal made by the Government of Bombay, that the price for transmitting telegrams should be reduced. The Bombay Government pointed out that the "charges are extremely high." H. E. the Governor in Council instanced the case of South Australia, where during Sir James Fergusson's stay, under a low tariff the telegrams were believed to have reached a number equal to fifty per cent. of the letters. The Bombay Government proposed that they should be allowed to charge half the present rate for messages in this Presidency, guaranteeing the Supreme Government against any loss in ... Bombay Chamber of Commerce that there should be a minimum charge of eight annas for four words, with one anna more for each additional word. The Bengal Chamber made a similar proposal to that of Bombay, excepting that the initial charge should be twelve annas instead of eight. The India Government reject all these propositions, and declare their determination to adhere to the present tariff, on the grounds that a uniform rate is essential, that the cost of establishing and working telegraphs in this country is exceptionally high, and that under the peculiar circumstances of India, its extent of territory and limited business, a reduction of rate could not be expected to yield an increased revenue. The position taken by Government is this: the original cost of establishing telegraphs in this country has been exceptionally heavy, compared with the same work in other countries, owing to the comparatively high cost of materials and the large extent of country over which the wires have to be carried; that maintenance, too, is also comparatively expensive, owing to the necessity of keeping large stocks of materials, and to their rapid deterioration; that on the present tariff the receipts only pay a little over working expenses, while the interest on a considerable capital ought to be met; that the masses of the people are too poor and too ignorant to make use of the telegraph at any rates, and therefore that there is no ground for anticipating any increase of revenue from a reduced tariff; that the revenue ought to yield a fair interest on capital outlay after paying working expenses; and that when it does there will be the time to consider the question of reduction.

The position taken by Government is based ... the view that "the most essential feature of a telegraph tariff is that it shall be simple, intelligible to all, and easy in its application; so that the public shall themselves be able readily to calculate the payments due under all circumstances, and to verify the correctness of the charges made by the departmental employés." If this be admitted, we think that Government are probably right in their conclusions, for the conditions of India are very different from those of Australia; and it is very doubtful if a reduced rate throughout the country would much increase the number of messages. But is this feature an essential one? It is important, no doubt, and when distances are counted by hundreds of miles as in England and the Continental countries, it is easily recognised. The case is different, however, when distances are counted by thousands of miles; and it is a question whether the example of the United States should not be followed and rates be regulated by the distance. We are not prepared to urge this, but we feel that Government are hardly in a position to adopt the opposite course as entirely beyond question. There can be no doubt that the short-distance messages are very heavily weighted in this country, and there is, moreover, the fact that those sent between the business-centres have to pay the cost of a free delivery of other messages for a distance of five miles from the telegraph station. Admitting even the probability of the correctness of the position taken by the India Government, we fail to see why the offer of the Bombay Government should not be accepted. The Telegraph Department will lose nothing, as its receipts are guaranteed by this Government, and an opportunity is thus given of testing the question without risk to the revenue of the department. The Supreme Government say "a low uniform tariff is obviously inconsistent with a still lower local tariff," but this begs the whole question, as it assumes the present rate as low. This it certainly is for a message from Bombay to Burmah, but it is not so for a message from Bombay to Branch ... while the ... seems to us, therefore, that ... for believing in the ... rate for all India, they could safely have given the Bombay Government an opportunity of testing their view of the problem. No harm could have been done, and opportunity would have been given for deciding a most important question.

The Government appear to have misconceived the position of things in the United States, the only country with any extended telegraph system to which India can be compared in extent. There the telegraph is not in the hands of the Government, but of a wealthy and influential company which has secured and succeeded in maintaining a monopoly. The only opposition it meets is with local companies, which it succeeds in ruining or buying up. In the United States the rate varies according to distance, the average rate for the year 1878, the last for which we have statistics, was 38 cents, or 12 annas. There would appear thus to be an error in the statement in the Government Resolution, that "the tariff (in the United States) is considerably higher than in India." The Western Union Telegraph Company, which practically monopolises the business, had in 1879 81,000 miles of line, and 206,000 miles of wire; its receipts were $9,861,000 (£1,972,000), and its profits $3,551,000 (£710,000). In India, according to the report of 1878-79, the last issued, there were 18,589 miles of line and 44,578 miles of wire; the receipts were Rs. 36,96,423, and the expenditure Rs. 30,88,177—thus showing net receipts of Rs. 6,08,246 on a capital outlay of Rs. 3,35,61,000. The American lines, with four-and-a-half time the length of line, make ten times the net receipts. We admit that these figures speak well for India, when the enterprising character and the immense business of the American people is put by the side of the social condition and the comparatively restricted trade of this country. In one point this country might, perhaps, take a lesson from America, namely, in charging *half-rates* at night and on Sundays. The old principle here was to charge double-rates at these times; while the Americans, in order to earn a revenue during the night and on holidays, when their offices must be kept open, whether business offered or not, accept at these times half the day-rates. We think the adoption of this plan well worthy the consideration of Government.

There is little doubt the use of the telegraphs will become greatly developed in India. The telephone system, when it is at work in the large ... Telephone Companies and ... great cities in India seems to be certain. We have already mentioned the arrival of a representative of a Scottish telephone company, and a mail-steamer just arrived has brought out Mr. Clement D. Leggat, who represents the combination recently entered into by Mr. Graham Bell and Mr. Edison, the original inventors. It is part of the project that Mr. Leggat intends to carry through to work the telephone business in connection with the telegraph, by means of which messages may be transmitted from one's office to any part of the country without delay or trouble. In London, where within the last eighteen months the number of subscribers to the telephone exchange has risen from fifteen individuals to fifteen thousand, it is now contemplated that this telephone exchange should be worked in connection with the ordinary telegraph. In America it has been found that the telephone is one of the best adjuncts to the telegraph. There is no reason why it should not have a similar effect in India.

THE mail just to hand brings us news from Aden, to the effect that on the night of Tuesday, the 12th, or very early on the morning of Wednesday, the 13th instant, the notorious Wasudeo Bulwunt Phadke tried to make his escape from the Aden jail. We gather from the reports received that the convict was kept in a cell by himself, at the door of which were two warders, told off for his safe custody. On the Tuesday night Wasudeo, finding that his keepers were asleep, managed to divest himself of his manacles, lifted the door of his cell off its hinges, stepped over the recumbent bodies of his sleeping guard, and found himself in the jail courtyard. He managed to climb over the jail wall, and was then at large *pro tem.* This was about 2 a. m. on Wednesday morning, the 13th instant; and Wasudeo made his way to the main gate, which leads out of the Crater to Steamer Point on the one hand, and to the desert and Lahej on the other. There is a guard here; and it seems that the gate is not opened until daylight; so the convict waited patiently with a crowd of other people until the corporal in charge opened the gate. He then passed out, and made his way for three or four miles in the direction of Lahej. But ... having been given, the police were at once on his track, and he was captured and brought back to Aden without further trouble. We learn that the superintendent of the Aden jail has remonstrated very strongly against the excessively inadequate means at his disposal to ensure the safe custody of important prisoners of this class; and, we believe, it is recommended that the convicts should be placed in charge of the military. The warders, through whose neglect the escape was alone possible, have been punished with imprisonment and a fine of one hundred rupees. The ultimate escape of Wasudeo from Aden was, of course, hopeless. When he had got outside the jail, where was he to go to? As our informant puts it, he was "between the devil and the deep sea;"—there was the desert on one side, and the sea on all the others. So he was speedily consigned again to jail, where the strictest watch is now kept over him. As it is a not uncommon occurrence for prisoners to escape from the Aden jail (always to be re-captured within two or three hours, however), we trust that the representations of the superintendent will meet with due attention from the proper authorities, and that means may be placed at his disposal to prevent the recurrence of attempts to escape, which, however futile they may be, are certainly most unsatisfactory.

A WELL-KNOWN English observer of political and social phenomena, whose name is familiar even in India, writes to us as follows from Buffalo in the State of New York:—"Here the same social questions that are stirring Great Britain and the Continent are coming to the front—not so dangerously of course, for the proletariate may still have recourse to the land, and wages are consequently high; but in the great cities the socialists are rapidly making way on the one hand, whilst the accumulation of capital is tending towards an obnoxious and Belialitish tyranny on the other. Still so great are the opportunities for all classes that I always wonder more at each trip why any poor man stays in England. I shouldn't be surprised if this Presidential election ended in a fight. My impression is the Democrats will win; and if they do, I doubt whether the Republicans will give up the reins of power peacefully."

THE Sultan has conferred the Order of the Medjidie, third class, on Mr. Mohammed Ali Rogay, Mr. Coomoo Sulliman, and Mr. Abdul Rahman, of this city, as an acknowledgment of their exertions in getting up subscriptions in aid of the sufferers from the recent famine in Turkey, and also in procuring a sum of two lakhs to repair the Zobeide canal, which supplies Mecca with water.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCT. 8.

HAVING plunged Ireland into what may now be fairly called a civil war, Mr. Gladstone is frantically eager to add to his difficulties by precipitating that general European war which must be the consequence of a final disruption of the Turkish Empire. The refusal of France to co-operate in an attack on Dulcigno, and the polite indifference to the claims of Montenegro displayed by Austria and Germany, gave Mr. Gladstone a chance, of which he has refused to avail himself, of acknowledging that the concert of Europe cannot be maintained, and withdrawing from a position which is at present only ridiculous, but which may soon become perilous. The resolution appears to have been taken at last week's Cabinet council to appeal to the French ... them stay and look on without firing a gun, so as to enable Mr. Gladstone and his friends still to assert that the concert of Europe is unbroken. This piece of make-believe, however, imposes upon no one but the self-deluded English Prime Minister, and least of all upon the Turk, who has used the further respite granted him by

TELEGRAMS.

THE RUMOURED MURDER OF THE AMEER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, 2 O'CLOCK.

It is stated that the Ameer has been murdered, but the circumstances are unknown, and I doubt the fact, though people here believe it.

BAR SILVER AND EXCHANGE.

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCT. 27, 5-20 P.M.

At the weekly biddings for Council drafts upon India this afternoon tenders at 1s. 7 15-16d. received 94 per cent., all above that in full.

It is notified that the amount to be offered next week is 20 lakhs.

Bar Silver closed at 51⅛d. per ounce, market weak.

Four per cent. Rupee paper, 80; Four and a half ditto, 87½.

KING THEE-BAW'S FLEET.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, OCT. 27.

One of the steamers belonging to King Thee-baw has arrived from Mandalay; it is the first since his accession, and will be followed by others.

THE COMMISSARIAT FRAUDS.

The trial of Vyapoory, which is the last of the Commissariat frauds cases, occupied three days in arguing before a special court. Judgment has been reserved.

Mr. Tarrant, Crown Prosecutor, has left for Madras.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

GOVERNMENT PROSECUTIONS.

LONDON, OCT. 27.

Mr. Healy, private secretary to Mr. Parnell, has been arrested.

LORD SALISBURY ON THE NAVAL DEMONSTRATION.

Lord Salisbury, in a speech at Taunton yesterday, said that the Naval Demonstration had been a failure, and that the primary duty of Government is to protect life and uphold existing contracts, which are assailed in Ireland.

SURRENDER OF DULCIGNO.

CONSTANTINOPLE, OCT 26.

Dervish Pasha has been appointed Governor of Albania, with power to determine the mode of surrender of Dulcigno. He takes three infantry battalions with him. The Albanians are still obstructive.

THE GREEK FRONTIER QUESTION.

ATHENS, OCT. 26.

The policy of the new Premier on the frontier question is announced to be that Greece must not await the decision of Europe, but rather act alone.

AUSTRIA AND SERVIA.

VIENNA, OCT. 26.

A difficulty has arisen between Austria and Servia, the former insisting upon the concession of the most favoured nation clause.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, OCT. 26.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Almora, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

LISBON, OCT. 26.

The R. I. S. N. Company's steamer Navarino, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here on the evening of the 25th.

ADEN, OCT. 26.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Merkara, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here to day.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, OCT. 27.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Bokhara, with the English Mails of the 15th instant, left here for Bombay at 1 o'clock this morning.

LONDON, OCT. 26.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed dull. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera ..... 4¾d.

The Manchester market has been quiet.

Fair Shillings 6

20 lbs. do. ..... 7 ⅛

3 per cent. Consols for account 97

5 do. French Rente, 1872 120

Bar Silver 52

Exchange on India, 60 days' sight ..... 1s. 7⅝d.

The sum of about £230,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

Arrivals—Italia.

Departures—Bengal and Sumatra.

The body of Brigadier-General Brooke, who was killed in the sortie from Kandahar, on the 16th August, has been exhumed, and, it is stated, will be sent to England at the request of his relatives.

Two persons, named Sulaiman Khan and Mirza Ibrahim Beg, have been arrested at Peshawur on the suspicion of their being spies from Ayoub Khan. The Lahore paper tells us they are identified as having been present at the battle of Mazra, where they possessed some influence. They are wearing clothes similar to those worn by the natives of this country. The two men were brought to Lahore on Friday evening by mail train, under the escort of a deputy inspector of police. It is reported that they are to be sent to Simla.

We understand that the celebrated billiard-players, John Roberts, Junr., and W. Cook, are now on their way out to India. They will play some exhibition matches in Bombay before proceeding up-country.

Further particulars have been received from Kashmir regarding the destruction by fire, already announced, of the visitors' church at Sona Murg. The fire has evidently smouldered for at least two days, so that it could have been extinguished without difficulty had any attempts been present. Dewan Anant Ram has now sending a special officer to investigate the cause of the fire, which will, doubtless, be found to have been accidental.

When the 61st Regiment left England it was thought that it would, on arrival in India, proceed on service to Afghanistan; consequently the families did not accompany it. When, however, the authorities at home found that the 61st was to be quartered in the Presidency, the families were embarked in the Serapis on the 3rd instant, and they will arrive in Bombay on or about the 1st proximo only to find that the regiment has, after all, proceeded on service. We can imagine the bitter disappointment that will be felt by the wives and children when they reach Bombay. The 61st Regiment goes direct to Quettah to relieve the 78th Highlanders, and the latter regiment moves to Kandahar to take the place of the 2nd Battalion 15th Regiment, under orders to return to India in consequence of sickness.

The depôt of H Battery 1st Brigade, R. A., is to leave Moultan *viâ* Kurrachee and Bombay en route to Kirkee, where the men and families are to be quartered. The R. A. is now at Rawulpindi.

A Government resolution on the subject of octroi is likely to be issued shortly. The *Pioneer* says that as a compromise between entire inaction in the face of the arguments put forward by Sir John Strachey, and the too active measures he proposed, the contemplated resolution will call upon local Governments to ascertain, by the careful preparation of statistics about average consumption, that no municipal bodies under their jurisdiction are imposing undue burdens on through-trade. Of course, any statistics that may be prepared will be hideously misleading, and probably it is unnecessary to make a fuss at all about the administration of octroi anywhere; but a little excitement on the subject from time to time may operate to avert the growth of any which abuses, and so do no harm.

The following regiments in the Bengal Presidency have been warned for service:—13th Hussars, at Lucknow, for the Kandahar line, to relieve the 9th Lancers, which return to India; and 7th Bengal Cavalry, at Morar, for the Kandahar line.

The new currency will be put into force in Portuguese India from 1st November next. Orders have been issued that from next month accounts at Goa, Damaun, and Diu are to be kept in the new currency, which, under the names of rupees, *tangas* and *reis*, will correspond in weight and value with the British rupees, annas, and pies respectively.

The *India Prakash* understands that a movement is being organized by some of the leading and influential members of the several sections of the Cutchi community in Bombay for the purpose of holding a public meeting of their body to memorialize Government against the course taken in the recent transfer of Mr. Manibhai Jusbhai to Baroda. Preliminary arrangements for the holding of the meeting are being made by Mr. Mathooradas Lowjee and his friends. We shall await the result of the meeting with curiosity.

No action has been taken as yet on Archdeacon Baly's report, we are told, because the supreme authorities are still awaiting the comments of the local Governments.

Land has a rising tendency in the Wynaad. A gentleman informs the *Madras Mail* that he bought a piece of land in that district two years ago for eight hundred rupees, and has just accepted an offer for the same of one hundred thousand rupees, or a lakh. He will thus realise Rs. 125 for each rupee of his investment.

A telegram from Mysore to the *Madras Mail* states:—The examination of the Mysore jewels takes place on Monday, the 30th instant, by a committee consisting of five officers of the commission, namely, two Europeans and three natives.

The latest official report on the weather and crops for the week ending the 19th instant states:—Favourable rain has fallen in some Madras districts, and the north east monsoon is reported to have broken in the Kistna district; more rain is still required in parts; but prospects, on the whole, remain good. In Bombay there was little or no rain; and is still wanted in Surat and parts of the Deccan. Good rain fell in most parts of Bengal, with much benefit to the standing crops, but more is still required in portions of Behar; *rabi* sowings are progressing satisfactorily. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh rain is reported only from Benares and Fyzabad, and some is also believed to have fallen in Partabgarh; rain is urgently needed in most of the central districts. Failing a further fall, the *kharif* outturn will be poor, and much of the *rabi* area must be left unsown; some distress has begun to be felt among the poorer classes in Cawnpore, Lucknow, and Rae Bareli, and in Allahabad, Jhansi, Sitapur, and Partabgarh prices are rising. In the Punjab there was slight rain in Sialkot, but none elsewhere; the yield of the autumn harvest will, it is expected, be below the average. In the Central Provinces there was general slight rain; but in Nagpur, Bhandara, and Bilaspur, where the fall was apparently better, the reaping of the *kharif* harvest has begun, and preparations for the spring crops are in progress. There was moderate rain in Burma during the week; more is required in parts of Pegu and in Akyab; agricultural prospects are generally favourable. In Assam prospects remain good. In Mysore and Coorg the crops have been further benefited by the week's rainfall. In Berar and Hyderabad there were slight showers. No [illegible] wanted in places. In Rajputana also the weather was clear. Prospects throughout the Empire continue, on the whole, fair, except in some districts of the North Western Provinces and Oudh, where the insufficiency of rain has shortened the yield of the *kharif* crops, and is likely to materially lessen the area usually put under spring crops.

The Bengal Government has taken up the subject of colour blindness, which was recently noticed as forming the text of an elaborate system of rules for selecting candidates for the United States Army and Navy, as well as for the Railway and Pilot Services. The Bengal rules, published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, at present apply only to masters, mates, and engineers of foreign and home-trade ships who apply at Calcutta for certificates of competency; and the tests are confined to black, white, red, green yellow, and blue, which colours enter largely into the combinations of day and night signals used at sea.

The *Pioneer* believes that Government have recently had under consideration the propriety of employing the troops returning from the Kurram Valley on a punitive expedition against the Waziris. The tribe have never yet been properly dealt with since the famous raid on Tonk, though a blockade was established against them, through which they must for some time have been suffering considerable inconvenience. The probabilities, however seem to be that no special expedition will be undertaken just now. Perhaps it might be wiser in the long run to take this opportunity of giving the Waziris a lesson they would remember; but the Government may be actuated by a considerable weariness of warlike operations; and no doubt all the troops are anxious to settle down in quite stations for a while, and to enjoy their promised leave and batta. The decision seems to be that the Waziris will "keep" for the present.

Conflicting reports continue to come from China as to the progress and probable result of the negotiations with Russia. The *China Mail* to hand by yesterday states:—It is reported that matters at present at Peking are very quiet. On the 22nd September, the grand councillors, Prince Tun, Prince Chun, the presidents of the six Boards, and Chang Chih Tung met, to give their opinion respecting the negotiations with Russia. The decision is kept a secret. Another account says that advices from the North point more clearly than ever to the probability of war. The predominant party think they have hardly any practicable alternative but to fight, and that they might as well do so with a chance of winning as submit to such exacting and humiliating terms as Russia seeks to impose. They summoned General Tso to their councils some time since, and are anxiously awaiting his arrival. Meantime, Li Hung Chang is still gathering additional troops round him, and it is said has demanded an increase of from 30 to 65 million taels. At Peking the peace party is spoken of, by another account, as being in the ascendant. At Tientsin active warlike preparations are said to be going on at the Arsenal. It is said that the Fokien authorities contracted recently at Hongkong for 10,000 Remington breech-loading rifles, and that 10,000 more have been taken at Shanghai. Heavy guns are also reported as having been bought at Canton. It is stated that the Minister of Russia to Peking has given formal notice to Tsung li Yamen that Ch'ung How's treaty must be agreed to and ratified in its original integrity by the middle of October, otherwise the settlement of disputes, and what is called "execution," will be given over to Admiral Lessofsky.

It is said to be in contemplation by the Corporation of London to confer the freedom of the City, with a sword, upon General Sir Frederick Roberts, G.C.B., in recognition of his distinguished services in the army. A like compliment has been paid in recent years to Sir Garnet Wolseley, Lord Napier of Magdala, Sir John Burgoyne, Lord Clyde, Sir James Outram, and others. It is not generally known that Field Marshal Blucher was presented with a sword by the Corporation in 1814.

Vanity Fair quotes the following "suggestive advertisement" taken from a North of Ireland newspaper:—

RIFLES! RIFLES! RIFLES!
The Remington Swan-Bore Breechloading Rifle,
with Sword-Bayonet,
Cost £4 15s., will be sold for 15s. each at
SMITH'S,
31 and 33, Cromour Street, Belfast.
N.B.—Liberal terms to parties taking four or more.

Vanity likes the 'N.B.' It may be remembered, by the way, that the murderers of Mr. Boyd had their 'sword-bayonets to match.' Being four in number, they must have got their rifles very cheap.

When the 61st Regiment left England it was thought that it would, on arrival in India, proceed on service to Afghanistan; consequently the families did not accompany it. When, however, the authorities at home found that the 61st was to be quartered in the Presidency, the families were embarked in the Serapis on the 3rd instant, and they will arrive in Bombay on or about the 1st proximo only to find that the regiment has, after all, proceeded on service. We can imagine the bitter disappointment that will be felt by the wives and children when they reach Bombay. The 61st Regiment goes direct to Quettah to relieve the 78th Highlanders, and the latter regiment moves to Kandahar to take the place of the 2nd Battalion 15th Regiment, under orders to return to India in consequence of sickness.

So much depends, says *Truth*, on the date of the Derby Day that it may be convenient for many people to learn early that next year's "blue riband of the turf" will be competed for on June 1, and Ascot races will begin on the 14th, or a week later than this year.

People should not let their feelings carry them away in the stalls of a theatre. A London Society paper writes:—A few nights ago a certain baronet, who was unsuccessful in retaining his seat at the late general election, hearing a performer in the *Widow Hunt*, now playing at the Haymarket, declare that 'he could not speak to a lady under sixty without blushing,' exclaimed, in a very audible whisper to his friend, 'What a d—d fool he must be, then!' The effect of this observation on his neighbours in the stalls was both varied and amusing.

A Zulu account of the battle of Isandlana, differing considerably from any that have previously appeared, has recently been published in a Natal newspaper. All accounts constructed by officers who were not present make the attack upon the camp a continuous affair from beginning to end. This is the case with Lord Chelmsford's account, as given in his recent speech in the House of Lords, and equally so with the very able description given in Captain Parr's readable little book. The only piece of evidence in contradiction of such an idea that has yet been obtained is an entry in Lieutenant Pope's diary, which was picked up on the field months after the disaster. The entry referred to speaks of an attack made in the morning, after which the enemy retired in all directions, the men of the 24th Regiment falling out to get their dinner. This statement, of course, leaves it to be implied that the attack in which the camp was taken occurred at a later hour. This is exactly what the native description asserts. The Zulus were lying at some little distance from the camp, not expecting to attack that day, when the mounted men of the British force appeared on the neighbouring hills. "If," says the Zulu, "you are barked at or bitten, you must bark or bite in return." The Zulu regiments accordingly advanced towards the camp, driving in the forces they met with. Then there was a pause. The Zulu advance ceased while manœuvres were being carried out for completely surrounding the camp. When these arrangements were completed, the Zulus closed in on the camp from all sides at once, and found its defenders entirely unprepared. "All the whites were not armed when we broke in upon them—that is, when we stood up"—the narrator's regiment had been lying down in the long grass—"and went in among the tents and the cattle and the waggons, when the great killing took place. Some of the white soldiers were in their shirts; others came out of the white tents eating." The statement is worth attention, the *Pall Mall Gazette* remarks, for three reasons:—First, it comes from an eye-witness: second, it confirms the evidence given in the entry in Lieutenant Pope's diary: and third, it has a great air of probability about it. Lying down in the grass was a *ruse* practised by the Zulus on more than one occasion during the war, and the effect of the sudden appearance of a large body of the enemy close at hand is easy to imagine. If this story is trustworthy, the whole history of the day has to be re-written.

"Target" writes in *Life*:—I have good reason to believe that General Primrose and General Burrows have actually signified to the Government of India, as I intimated some time ago would be the case, their desire that the disaster of Maiwand should be inquired into, either by a court of inquiry, or by a court-martial, as to the Indian Government may seem best. Their allegation that they had no alternative but to attack Ayoub Khan, and to evacuate the Kandahar cantonments, appears to be entirely supported both by the published despatches and by private and journalistic information. It will need all the influence of "the old women up at Simla" to wriggle out of the allegation that they are primarily and absolutely responsible for the calamity. But I wish my friend, General Nuttall, had left out of his despatch that nasty charge against poor young Maclaine. *De mortuis nil nisi bonum* is a proverb which commends itself to English instincts. General Primrose's recall to Bombay is understood to be due partly to his own request, but chiefly because General Roberts' report imputes, not that there was no necessity for abandoning the cantonments, but that they were abandoned with unnecessary haste, which added to the panic among the troops. I beg to ask why Colonel St. John has not also been recalled, since he was at least as fully responsible for what took place as General Burrows or General Primrose?

At the time the mail left there was some fear that Guy's Hospital would have to be closed, on account of a disagreement between the governors and the doctors. At a meeting of the governors of the hospital held on Thursday, October 7th, a resolution was passed by a large majority, including the President, Mr. H. Hucks Gibbs, Lord Coleridge, Lord Cottesloe, and Sir T. Dyke Acland, calling on Dr. Habershon, the senior physician, and Mr. Cooper Forster, the senior surgeon, to resign, in consequence of the terms of a letter addressed to the governors by these gentlemen on behalf of themselves and their colleagues. The letter is said to have imputed to the governors "that they are continuing a system which they know to be mischievous." This language Dr. Habershon and Mr. Cooper Forster, declined to withdraw unreservedly; and they were therefore called upon by the court to resign their offices. The *Times* remarks:—"The critical position in which the hospital is thus placed is manifest. If Dr. Habershon and Mr. Cooper Forster do not resign, the court will have no choice but to dismiss them; and as they appear to have acted as the spokesmen of the rest of the medical staff, it will be difficult for their colleagues to avoid resigning also. It is possible, therefore, that this great hospital, which provides nearly 700 beds, may be suddenly deprived of its whole staff of physicians and surgeons; and as it would be scarcely possible to supply their places promptly, especially in the present state of medical feeling on the subject, it is possible the institution may have to be closed. At the least, it is evidently threatened with a complete collapse, for the time, of its efficiency and usefulness."

THE VOLUNTEERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In Regimental Orders published in to-day's issue of the *Bombay Gazette*, the Commandant of the B. V. Corps requests all volunteers of the different companies to muster as strong as possible; and it being the first parade of the season, and to boot a general holiday, I hope the Commandant's appeal will be heartily responded to by gentlemen who have the honour to be styled Bombay volunteers, and which, be it remembered, by so doing, will be gratifying to the promoters of the corps, who have taken such a deep interest in the volunteer movement from the time it first started, and brought it to the flourishing state in which it now stands, despite all difficulties they had to contend with. And furthermore, allow me to impress on the minds of our Bombay volunteers, that it is the bounden duty of every man to comply with the wishes of the Commandant, who takes such a deep interest in the corps, and turn out to a man.

As regards your proposal about the Volunteer Band being summoned by public contribution, I consider that [illegible] or something towards the maintenance of the band, which will, no doubt, be accepted with thanks by the promoters of the corps, who try to please the public as much as they can by all-wise the best to please the public at the Apollo Bunder, where, I have no doubt, the public enjoy themselves to their heart's content.

Mazagon, Oct. 27. A WELL-WISHER.

THE BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

The following were among the resolutions passed at the Yacht Club meeting on Monday:—

That the committee be authorized to accept the offer of the Port Trustees to lease 150 by 150 ft. of land on Wellington Jetty, sufficient as a site for a Club House and grounds, on the terms of the Secretary's letter of the 9th October last, as soon as the number of members has increased to 150.

That the committee be authorized to accept designs, to contract, and to expend on building and furnishing a Club House a sum not exceeding Rs. 35,000.

That from the 1st December next the entrance fee be increased from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100, and the monthly subscriptions from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4, payable half-yearly in advance.

WEATHER REPORTS,—OCT. 27.

CANNANORE, 16-30.—Weather cloudy; wind S. W.

CARWAR, 17.—Weather fine; wind N. W. 4; thermometer, 82·5; barometer, 29·980.

MANGALORE, 16-26.—Weather overcast; wind N.N.N.W.; thermometer, dry 80, wet 76, 76·76; barometer, 30·064 and 30; fall of rain, 24 cents.

TUTICORIN, 16-3.—Weather cloudy; wind S. E.; thermometer, 85; barometer, 29·94.

VINGORLA, 17.—Weather clear; wind W. moderate; thermometer, 82.

KANDAHAR DESPATCHES.

GENERAL BROOKE'S COVERING PARTY.

The following despatches are published in the *Gazette of India*:—

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the publication, for general information, in continuation of the previous accounts of the Maiwand and Kandahar operations, of the following correspondence and despatches, relating to the operations of a detachment under the command of the late Brigadier-General H. E. Brooke, between Kandahar and Kokeran, on the 28th July last.

2. The Governor-General in Council entirely concurs in His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's appreciatory remarks on the excellent service rendered by Brigadier-General Brooke on this occasion.

From Colonel T. E. Gordon, C.S.I., Deputy Adjutant-General of India, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department,—(No. 5,726 A.,—"*Kabul*"—dated Simla, the 13th October 1880).

In continuation of my letter No. 5351-A., dated the 22nd September 1880, I am directed by the Commander-in-Chief to forward the accompanying letter from Lieutenant-General Primrose, transmitting Brigadier General Brooke's report of the part taken by the troops under his command in protecting and bringing in the remnants of Brigadier-General Burrows' brigade returning from Maiwand.

2. His Excellency feels sure the Government will concur with him in considering the above report a record of excellent service performed by the late Brigadier-General Brooke and the small force placed at his disposal.

3. The delay which has taken place in rendering this despatch is much to be regretted, it having been obtained only on being called for.

From Lieutenant-General J. M. Primrose, C. S. I., Commanding the 1st Division, Southern Afghanistan Field Force, to the Adjutant-General in India,—(No. 1,000 A., dated the 25th September 1880).

With reference to your telegram to the address of Sir Frederick Roberts, K. C. B., received this day, intimating that copies of any instructions issued to Brigadier-General Brooke on his proceeding to meet the troops returning from Maiwand on the 28th July, should be forwarded, I have the honour to inform you that my instructions were given verbally to that officer, to the effect that he should proceed along the Kokeran road, with a small force of all arms, in the direction of Singiri, with a view of helping in the men and followers of Brigadier-General Burrows' column, and protecting them from the villagers, who were then firing on them. He was to use his own discretion in carrying out these instructions.

2. I beg herewith to forward a copy of Brigadier-General Brooke's report of his proceedings.

3. Withregard to paragraph 8 of Brigadier-General Brooke's report the information he received was probably conveyed to him in a note from Lieutenant-Colonel St. John, who was also returning to Kandahar, in the following terms:

"The hills about Abasahad and neighbouring villages are full of men, and passage in contingent impossible. Skirmishers going out, but guns wanted."

From Brigadier-General H. F. Brooke, Commanding the 2nd Infantry Brigade, 1st Division, Kandahar Field Force, to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Kandahar Field Force,—(No. 300,—"*Field Operations*,"—dated Kandahar, the 8th August 1880).

In obedience to your order No. [illegible] of the 7th instant, I have the honour to report that, in compliance with the order received from the Lieutenant-General, I left cantonments at 5-30 a.m., on the 28th July, with the force (consisting of Poona Horse, 46 sabres under Captain J. W. Anderson, C-2nd Royal Artillery, two guns under Captain W. Law; 7th Royal Fusiliers, 2 officers and 70 rank and file, under Lieutenant R. P. H. Rodick; 24th Native Infantry, 100 rank and file under Major F. C. Singleton;) to proceed to Kokeran to cover the retirement of the force under Brigadier-General Burrows, whose movement on Kandahar was, as reported by an officer who had arrived half an hour previously, being endangered by the opposition of the country people, who had collected in large numbers for that purpose.

2. On leaving cantonments the only practicable road to Kokeran passes for about one mile (as the Lieutenant-General is aware) through walled gardens, and along the main street of the village of Abasahad, which is narrow and tortuous. The gardens were full of armed men, who, however, fell back without much resistance before my skirmishers, and thus allowed the guns and the remainder of the column to pass unopposed through the village of Abasahad into the more open country beyond.

3. From the time of leaving Kandahar, parties of the retiring force were met, who reported that they had been attacked by the country people all along the route, but especially at the villages of Singiri and Kokeran.

4. I therefore pushed on as quickly as the weakness of my force and the necessity of clearing my flanks of the large number of armed men who crowded the high hills on my left, and the walled enclosures and strongly-placed villages on my right, would allow. Although the resistance offered was not important, considerable time was necessarily occupied in clearing the numerous positions taken up by the enemy, and it was nearly 9 o'clock a.m. before I reached Kokeran.

5. There I took up a position which enabled me to command the Herat road, the village, and the fortified residence of the Sartip; and at once sent or some cavalry to communicate with the force under Brigadier-General Burrows, which had at that time completed the bridging of the Argandab river, and was halted about a mile from Kokeran.

6. On the appearance of the force under my command, the village and fortified post at Kokeran were hurriedly evacuated by a very considerable body of armed men, who, up to this time, had been harassing and killing all small parties of the retiring force who had passed within their range. This body of men then established themselves in a village on the bank of the Argandab, about 900 yards from my right flank, from which position, however, they were quickly dislodged, and all further firing from the enemy prevented until the rear guard of General Burrows' force had passed me on their way to Kandahar. I caused the Sartip's house to be entered by a party of the Royal Fusiliers, under Lieutenant Rodick, but no one was found in it.

7. When the last man of the retiring force had passed me, I recalled that portion of my cavalry which, under Captain Anderson, had been watching the ford of the Argandab; and as soon as they had rejoined me I commenced to return to Kandahar, picking up all stragglers I could see, and was enabled to keep up with General Burrows' force. On returning from the ford Captain Anderson's small party of cavalry were attacked by very superior numbers; but they quickly overcame the resistance, and inflicted considerable loss on the enemy.

8. Our return march was unmolested for about three miles and a half, when I received information from the front that the hills immediately over the village of Abasahad and the walled enclosures round it were strongly occupied by the enemy. I at once put forward the two guns of C-2nd Royal Artillery, under Captain Law, with a cavalry escort, following myself with the remainder of the cavalry and infantry, and, passing through General Burrows' force, which was then halted, pushed rapidly to the front, driving the skirmishers to clear the gardens and village. Some excellently directed shells from the guns caused the enemy to evacuate their fortified posts on the hills, while the skirmishers cleared the walled enclosures, capturing and destroying both my force and that of Brigadier-General Burrows to pass through the extremely difficult village of Abasahad with trifling loss.

9. On reaching the open ground on the Kandahar side of Abasahad, I again halted and formed up my force, and remained until the main portion of the force of Brigadier-General Burrows had passed me, sending back a company of the Royal Fusiliers (obtained from the regiment), under Captain E. W. McGeechy, to keep the outskirts of the village of Abasahad clear of the enemy, and bring in all stragglers. I then followed General Burrows' force into cantonments, where I arrived about 1-30 p.m.

10. The loss of the enemy in the operations above described must have been considerable, not only from our artillery and rifle fire, but also consequently on two well-executed charges which were made by the Poona Horse, admirably led by Captain J. W. Anderson, whom I desire to commend to the favourable consideration of the Lieutenant-General.

11. The conduct of the troops under my command was, in all respects, excellent and full of spirit.

12. The well-directed fire of the two guns of C-2nd Royal Artillery proved most useful. They were excellently commanded throughout the day by Captain W. Law, whom I desire to bring to special notice as an officer of much professional knowledge, zeal and forwardness.

13. Major F. C. Singleton, 28th Bombay Native Infantry, and Lieutenant R. P. B. Rodick, Royal Fusiliers, commanded their respective detachments to my entire satisfaction, leading them in a very forward manner against positions of exceptional difficulty.

14. I would ask the Lieutenant-General's special consideration and approval for my staff officers, Captain F. W. V. Leckie, 8th Bombay Native Infantry, Brigade-Major and Captain F. C. Keyser, Royal Fusiliers, Orderly Officer,—both of whom are officers of superior attainments and qualifications. The coolness and assistance they afforded me throughout the whole day was invaluable. Surgeon J. McNamara, the medical officer in charge of the column, was also most useful to me.

15. I annex the usual casualty roll. (Sowar Rugotoollah Khan, Poona Horse, killed.)

THE ATTACK ON THE KACH POST.

The Governor-General in Council directs the publication, for general information, of the following correspondence and despatch, relating to the defence of the post at Kach on the 16th August last.

From Colonel A. Cadell, C.B., Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Adjutant-General in India,—(No. 8139-K., Kabul Field Operations, dated Simla, the 4th September 1880).

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 4660 A., dated the 24th August 1880, forwarding a report from Major-General Phayre, C.B., relating to an attack on the Kach post, and the repulse of the enemy by the garrison, under the command of Colonel T. W. W. Pierce, Bombay Staff Corps.

2. In reply, I am to state that the Government of India concur in the opinion expressed by the Commander-in-Chief, that the defence of the post was well arranged and deserving of commendation.

3. The despatch will, I am to add, be published in the *Gazette of India* at an early date; but I am to request that, in the first place, a nominal return of the killed and wounded, as well as a statement showing the ammunition expended, may be obtained and submitted to Government."

From Major-General G. R. Greaves, C.B., Adjutant-General in India, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department,—(No. 4660-A., *—Kabul*—dated Simla, the 28th August 1880).

I am directed by the Commander-in-Chief to submit for the information of Government the accompanying report received from Major-General Phayre, C.B., relating to an attack on the Kach post, and the repulse of the enemy by the garrison, under the command of Colonel T. W. W. Pierce, Bombay Staff Corps.

2. The defence of the post appears to His Excellency to have been well managed, and was very successful.

3. The loss of so many followers is very much to be regretted, but it does not seem that it could have prevented, as the men were evidently seized with a panic, and ran blindly towards the enemy.

From Colonel T. W. W. Pierce, Commanding the 16th Bombay Native Infantry, to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Line of Communications, Quetta,—(No. 208, dated Camp Kach, the 16th August 1880).

I have the honour to report, for the information of the Major-General commanding the Line of Communications, that, in consequence of hearing that the country was much disturbed, I took the necessary precautions for the safety of my camp, as follows:—

I occupied a *sangar* which I had built on the summit of the hill south of camp with a party, strength 1 havildar and 12 rank and file; strengthened all piquets, and sent out a company of 50 rank and file, under a native officer, to patrol the banks of and ford the river in the direction of Amadoon, east of my position. A company of similar strength fell in at the quarter-guard at the same time, ready for any emergency.

At 4 A.M., shots were heard in the direction of Brahiman, outside the cattle lines. A sentry of the piquet over the cattle lines was killed and another wounded, and the piquet driven in by a strong rush of 500 or 600 *ghazis*. The company at the quater-guard immediately went in that direction, and prevented the *ghazis* from coming into the lines, the men keeping up a steady fire. The attack was so determined on the part of the *ghazis*, that several of them were shot close to the walls of the fort.

About this time the company which had patrolled towards Amadoon had taken up their position on my left, and repulsed the attack of a large body of the enemy on that side. The remainder of the men in camp protected the rear of the position.

I also increased the party in the *sangar* to a strength of 1 native officer and 30 rank and file, as it was reported to me that a very large body of men had come up from Chappar and along the crest of the hill.

When it became light, about 6 o'clock, I ordered Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Davis and Lieutenant H. W. Seymour to advance with a company to dislodge a party of men who were firing on us from the hills beyond the cattle lines. I myself, with the havildar, advanced to a height on our right, where a body of the enemy was seen moving. By 7-15 the firing ceased. I placed strong piquets in different positions to protect my camp, and then drew back and breakfasted.

Our loss was as follows:—2 sepoys killed, 1 European officer slightly wounded, 6 sepoys wounded (4 slightly, 2 severely), 2 Sind Horse men wounded severely, 4 followers killed, 25; wounded severely, 6.

The reason of the great loss in followers was that some of the camel and bullock drivers fled in the direction of Brahiman towards the enemy, and several of them appeared running back in front of my line as I was advancing and were shot.

The enemy left 48 dead bodies on the ground, but were seen carrying off the dead and wounded during the attack. Their loss in killed and wounded cannot have been less than 200.

Their total force must have exceeded 2,000, from the numbers of men seen in all directions. I beg to bring to the notice of the Major-General commanding the way all ranks behaved. The men were very steady, and received the charges of the enemy in a most well indeed. I trust that the precautions I had taken and the disposition of the regiment under my command may meet the approval of the Major-General commanding the Line of Communications.

From Major-General R. Phayre, C.B., Commanding 2nd Division, Kandahar Field Force, to the Adjutant-General in India,—(No. 79, dated Quetta, the 18th August 1880).

In submitting this report for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, I would explain that the garrison of Kach consisted, at the time of the attack of the head-quarters, 300 men of the 28th Bombay Native Infantry. There were about 150 sick of the Sappers and other corps who had just reached Kach from Thal-Chotiali, Shafigh, Chaman, and Quetta, and were the force described.

This affair will have a most beneficial effect, not only on the neighbouring tribes, but on the Marri also, who have been duly informed. Kach, in this instance, has saved Quetta and the upper part of the Bolan from molestation.

No complete return has yet been received by the Government of India.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, R. V. R. Corps, at the Apollo Bunder, this evening. Temple Bar, Concert, 9 p. m.

Vessels Arrived.—The following vessels arrived on the 26th inst.:—Arrow (s), from Mandvee. Yesterday:—Lombardy (s), from Shanghai.

Vessels Sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—H. M. Jumna, to Kurrachee; Ben Alder, Rangoon; Clan Gordon (s), Jeddah.

Concert at the Temple Bar.—Programme of music to be played at the Temple Bar this evening at 9 p.m.:—

March	Radetzky ... Strauss.
Overture	Semiramide ... Rossini.
O, bebe Voeglein	... Gumbert.
Waltz	Wiener Gischichten ... Ziehrer.
Potpourri	... Latta.
Quadrille	Entre nous ... Faust.
Etincelette Sortie	... Thiele.
Waltz	Wein, Weib u Gesang ... Strauss.
Cavatina	Masnadiere ... Verdi.
Galop	Wildfang ... Faust.

Band at the Apollo Bunder.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Apollo Bunder this evening at 5-45:—

March	Wildbader Colonnaden ... Kuhner.
Overture	Oberon ... Weber.
Selection	Elisor d' Amore ... Donizetti.
Waltz	Sympathie Tone ... Gung'l.
Quadrille	Orpheé Aux Enfers ... Strauss.
Galop	Bruder Lusting ... F. Budik.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

An Old Offender.—Caitan Pinto was yesterday sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. Nana Morojee for stealing a coat, valued at Re. 1, belonging to N. Rodrigues.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Singapore and China per extra steamer Geelong will be closed at the General Post Office on the 29th instant at 10 a.m. The steamer will not call at Galle or Penang.

The evening an entertainment was given by Mr. Hajeebhoy Lalljee at his house in Mandvi, Khoja Mohla, in honour of his nephew's wedding. A large number of European ladies and gentlemen, as well as Mussulmans and Hindoos, were present on the occasion.

The Vehar Lake.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 23rd instant, was 56 feet and 7 tenths. In the corresponding week last year it was 57 feet and 5 tenths. The total rainfall up to date is 72 inches and 42 cents; in the corresponding week last year it was 76 inches and 4 cents.

Negligent Driving.—Essoo Ooda, a cart-driver, was yesterday fined Rs. 15 by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee for rash and negligent driving on the Malabar Hill Road on the afternoon previous, and thereby causing damage to the carriage and horses of Mr. P. Benn.

The Salt Famine at Goa.—A woman who was lately caught at Goa stealing salt has been sentenced to undergo three months' imprisonment. Three persons from Merces have been arrested for attempting to steal salt, which has now become quite a precious article.

Rainfall at Broach and Dabhoi.—We have been favoured by the Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway with a return of rainfall at Broach and Dabhoi. It shows that up to week ending 23rd inst. 50·36 inches of rain fell at Broach and 41·4 inches at Dabhoi, the previous total being 51·88 inches and 39·71 inches, respectively.

The Jeypore Billiard-saloon.—We have been requested to state that the name of the firm entrusted with the work of fitting up the Maharaja of Jeypore's billiard-saloon is Messrs. John Roberts and Co., not M. Bresslauer and Co. Mr. Bresslauer is Messrs. Roberts and Co.'s manager.

Suicide.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Esplanade on view of the body of Framjee Rustomjee, aged about 30 years, a resident of Cheera Bazaar, who committed suicide by drowning himself in a well. Deceased was said to have been in low spirits for some time in consequence of his being very much involved in debt. A verdict to the above effect was recorded.

Alleged Assault.—Mr. Charles Newborn, chief clerk in the office of the Locomotive Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway, appeared yesterday before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee to answer a charge of assault preferred against him by Framjee Rustomjee, a clerk in the same office. The complainant and five witnesses (office clerks) were examined for the prosecution. As the charge against the defendant could not be substantiated, the summons was dismissed.

Thefts.—Shaik Ismail Shaik Bilal was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing articles of

night he was visited by a band of armed men with blackened faces. They threw all his furniture on the roadside, and beat Brown severely, and before leaving one of the party cut off his ears.

A man named William Murray, who recently took land near Westport, which a tenant had surrendered on the ground of excessive rent, and who subsequently received a letter threatening him with death unless he gave up the farm, found a valuable colt of his in a dying state. It had received six wounds from some sharp instrument which caused its death. Murray alleges that the injury is malicious. Mr. Middleton O'Mally received a letter threatening his life, because it was alleged that Murray obtained the holding through his influence.

As a bill-poster named Boylan was putting up some obnoxious notices, said to be connected with the sale of land at Crossmaglin, county Armagh, he was attacked and brutally murdered. There are four men in custody. The coroner was telegraphed for. A later telegram states that three of the four men who were arrested in connection with this murder have been discharged from custody. The fourth, Bernard Nolan, aged nineteen, has been lodged in county Armagh gaol. The murder is attributed to jealousy, Nolan and deceased having been rival process servers.

A Tullamore correspondent telegraphs: "On Saturday evening a man named Byrne, residing near Rosenalis, was waylaid while driving home, and dragged off his car by two men, one of whom was armed with a gun. Having looked into his face, the armed man said, 'He is not Delaney,' and allowed him to proceed. Delaney is steward to Mr. Patterson, a non-resident owner of property near Rosenalis, and some time since he was engaged in an affray with poachers, in which the latter were seriously wounded, and Delaney and two of the keepers were tried at the assizes and acquitted. A man named Carroll was arrested on suspicion, but was discharged from custody, there being no evidence against him beyond the allegation that he was one of the poachers."

A threatening letter was received by Lord Annesley, and the police were trying to discover the writer. The plate glass in the door of the right wing of his lordship's castle was smashed on Tuesday night. Since then the police has been patrolling about the castle and gardens, but found no clue to the perpetrators of the outrage. His lordship had left Castle Wellan for his London residence.

Two more murders occurred during the week, —one in Sligo, and the other in the county of Armagh —and although neither appears to have been prompted by agrarian motives, they are taken as a further indication of the spirit of lawlessness now abroad, "universally prevailing among the peasantry.

It was announced in the resident magistrate (Captain Barry) at Mullingar, on Saturday, when sentencing two men to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour, for assaulting the police, that crimes in Ireland were of late a common occurrence, and that very few of the aggressors were brought to justice. It was to be regretted (he added) that such outrages should be committed, especially by respectable persons, who ought to be the first in assisting the police in the detection of crime. He wished it to be known that in any case of the kind, when they considered a conviction proved, they (the magistrates) were determined to inflict severe punishment, as the state of affairs in Ireland required such a course. Although the more moderate of the Roman Catholic clergy have at last decided to hold aloof from the agitation and to discountenance the extreme doctrines of the Land League, their example has not as yet influenced any great proportion of their body. On Saturday, at Kilkenny, nearly fifty Catholic clergymen were present and although they did not come forward prominently as speakers their presence was understood to give sanction to the views expressed by the representatives of the Land League. The meetings throughout the country were also largely attended by priests, and many of them delivered speeches full of the stock phrases of agitators.

PROGRAMME OF THE LAND LEAGUE.

It is believed, writes the Dublin correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, that the Land League intend to develope their organisation during the next two months to the greatest extent possible, bringing all local branches under the control and superintendence of the Dublin body. They consider that they will then be in a position to put into execution Mr. Parnell's threat of a general strike against rent all over the country, and thus bring the war against property to an immediate issue. Meanwhile, the principles of the League are to be actively disseminated through its delegates, and by means of what is said to be its only accredited organ, a newspaper called the *Irish World*, published in America, and sent over to Ireland in large numbers for distribution amongst the people. It is stated that the Irish circulation of this journal is mainly sustained by a fund entitled "strike the light," and collected in America. Its ordinary tone may be gathered from a selection which the *Irishman* this week makes from its columns. "Here," says the *Irishman*, "is the plan for the regeneration of both England and Ireland according to the *Irish World*. London is to be laid in ashes. England may return the compliment, and burn Dublin, Cork and Galway. Liverpool, Manchester, and Sheffield will then share the fate of London, after which the flag of revolution will be unfurled in England, the Irish and English Republics shake hands over the ruins, and all the bother is over, and everything set right for ever more." This paper is understood to circulate in thousands amongst the peasantry of the South and West.

OTHER INCIDENTS.

An incident of an unusual character is reported in connection with the demonstration at Cork on Sunday evening. While the funeral procession was forming into line to join in the procession, a body of Nationalists arrived upon the scene, and promptly arrested two members of the Land League, Messrs. Cronin and O'Brien, whom they compelled to alight from their carriages, and kept them in custody until the proceedings were over, notwithstanding that an attempt was made to rescue. The Nationalists also proclaimed their intention of arresting Mr. Farrell, [illegible] of the deputation, on his return to Dublin, Parnell's carriage, managed to escape. The action of the Nationalists is believed to be due to the disapproval which the arrested gentlemen expressed of the Juno raid at Cork, when some muskets were stolen. The Nationalists were armed with revolvers.

A correspondent of a Dublin paper states that an ironmonger in that city told him that he had sold 1,400 Snider rifles within a very short time; and that he might have sold double the number, so great was the demand.

The Rev. Mr. O'Leary, parish priest of Ballymacelligott, made his congregations, at two masses to-day, get on their knees and promise not to imbrue their hands in the blood of one of his parishioners, and pray to God to avert such a calamity, which they did. The person referred to is one of the largest land agents in Munster.

The *Dublin Mail* says: "The military authorities in Ireland have been requested by the Irish Government to take immediate steps to have the barracks at Athlone, Castlebar, Galway, and Oughterard prepared to accommodate troops up to their full construction."

On Saturday about one hundred of the Constabulary were collected at Balla to protect David Lewis, process-officer, who had thirty civil bills to serve. The party left Ballinrobe about nine o'clock for the villages of Cregmore, Neale, and Barne. Large crowds of people, chiefly women and children, somewhat excited, followed, and occasionally pelted mud. Of the thirty, only one process was served. The officer had evidently been expected, as the doors were either closed or taken off the fires extinguished, and, in some instances, the dwellings empty.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

A circular was issued by the Inspector General of the Royal Irish Constabulary, giving directions how they were to act in connection with the Land League meetings. The instructions are as follow:—"If the meeting is held in the neighbourhood of a police-barrack, the men are to be confined therein, and no armed men are to be permitted to appear during the time the meeting is being held except in case of actual necessity. Where there is no police-barrack in the neighbourhood, the men should be placed somewhere in the vicinity, and if practicable out of view, in all cases where the police are reasonably satisfied that men armed with truncheons only will be able to protect the constabulary or Government reporters. The truncheon party should consist of as few men as is compatible with safety. Arrangements have been made by the Government to have speeches at the more important meetings reported by professional shorthand-writers. These gentlemen will be provided in every case with a letter of introduction to the sub-inspector of the district, with instructions to him to afford them every assistance and protection in their power. The sub-inspector should afford them any protection they require, and if they require none, should not order any police to protect them."

Pursuant to appointment the Lord Lieutenant and Chief Secretary, on Thursday afternoon, received an influential Deputation, numbering over fifty gentlemen, from the Landlords' Association. The object of the Deputation was to point out the unsettled state of the country, and to impress upon Government the urgent necessity of taking immediate steps for the protection of life and property in the country. The proceedings were by desire kept especially private, not even the names of the Deputation being furnished to the press. It transpired that several members of the Deputation expressed their views at great length, and their apprehensions of what might be the result if some active and timely measures were not adopted for putting an end to the present state of lawlessness, and giving residents in the country some security that their lives would not be imperilled during the coming winter by outrages of Ribbon or other Societies. Numerous inquiries where made by the Chief Secretary as to the suggestions which the Deputation offered; and the subject having been fully discussed, the Lord Lieutenant stated that he was glad to have had an opportunity of hearing the views of such an important body, and assured the Deputation that the suggestions which they had made would receive every attention on the part of the Government. The Deputation then withdrew.

THE MURDER OF LORD MOUNTMORRES.

In a letter published in a Tuam paper from Mr. William Ffrench Henderson, the solicitor for the late Lord Mountmorres, he says: "The late lord was not about to evict any tenant. He merely wrote to me to send him on Oct. 1, an ordinary decree for the amount of £10, on which decree the Recorder had put a stay until that date. The only ejectment case his lordship had was one in which the defendant maintained he was a tenant, while Lord Mountmorres maintained he was a herdsman. His lordship succeeded. The herdsman was, I believe, never [illegible] Mountmorres has received from the Queen a letter of inquiry and sympathy.

A RUSSIAN SCANDAL.

PARIS, MONDAY NIGHT.

Months ago there appeared in the *Nouvelle* [illegible] edited by Madame Edmond Adam, [illegible] Russian operations in the last war [illegible] this paper the part played by the [illegible] was lauded to the skies, while [illegible] Minister of War, was subjected [illegible] criticism. The article created [illegible] at Moscovite official world [illegible] to the Grand Duke him, [illegible] between him and his [illegible] did not end here; [illegible] a reply, and, with [illegible] warded to Count [illegible] Government Prince [illegible] Embassy in [illegible] created this [illegible] and Legged [illegible] Government, [illegible] true to

refuse insertion to any answer that might be forthcoming. This note, which is based on official documents, and which utterly refutes the assertions of the Grand Duke Nicholas, will appear in the form of a communique from the Russian Government in the Nouvelle Revue of the 15th instant. Its appearance is naturally awaited with eager interest.—*Daily Telegraph.*

SIR BARTLE FRERE'S RETURN FROM THE CAPE.

SIR BARTLE AND LADY FRERE, with their daughters and suite, arrived at Southampton on Tuesday evening (Oct. 5) in the Union Company's mail steamship Pretoria, and landed in the docks about 7 o'clock. The vessel which had remained in Plymouth Sound all night on account of the boisterous weather which prevailed, left there at 7 o'clock on Tuesday morning and had a stormy passage up Channel. She was telegraphed from Hurst Castle shortly before 5 in the afternoon, and immediately the small steamer Alexandra went down the river to meet the Pretoria, with a number of ladies and gentlemen on board who had come to Southampton to meet and welcome his Excellency and Lady Frere on their return to England. Sir Bartle and Lady Frere disembarked at once in the Alexandra, which brought them to the docks, where they landed at 7 o'clock and where another party of friends awaited them. Excellent arrangements had been made for the landing, the steamer being laid alongside the quay in front of the extensive north warehouse shed, and a carpeted gangway, the whole well lighted, led from the ship to the shed, where the distinguished visitors had a most cordial reception. Among the gentlemen present were General Pearson, Sir George Balfour, C.B., M.P., Sir B. Ellis, C.S.I., Sir Richard Temple, G.C.B., late Governor of Bombay; Colonel Henry Yule, C.B., Colonel Keatinge, C.S.I., Dr. Birdwood, C.S.I., of the India Office; Mr. George Frere, brother of Sir Bartle Frere; Mr. J. R. Ardaar, Sir Bartle Frere's brother-in-law, and many others. The Cape and Union companies were represented by Colonel Naghten, Mr. Alfred Giles, Sir Ernest Bagge, and Mr. Phillip Hedges; and the railway company by Mr. Wiltshire, station superintendent at Southampton. A deputation of Cape merchants was present, consisting of Messrs. D. P. Blaine, J. L. Dreyfus, J. Prince, J. D. Thomson, A. J. Macdonald, J. Watson, J. T. Plowman, E. Christian, Captain Harrell, and Mr. R. W. Murray. The Colony of Natal was represented by Mr. R. Poohan, of the firm of Pooham Brothers, Maritzburg, and John Ayton, of Ayton Brothers, Durban; and Mr. G. H. Rennie, of the Aberdeen line of clippers between London and Natal. As soon as the personal welcomes had been exchanged between Sir Bartle Frere and Lady Frere and their friends the whole assembly grouped in a circle in front of the railway carriages which were to convey them to London, and which were drawn up in the warehouse all ready for departure, and Mr. D. P. Blaine stepped forward and, with a few preliminary words of introduction, read the following address:—

"To the Rt. Hon. Sir H. Bartle Frere, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.

"We, the undersigned, who are specially interested in the welfare of South Africa, having watched with close attention the policy you have pursued both in regard to the native tribes and the internal affairs of the Cape Colony and the colonies under your control since you have filled the high and important offices of Her Majesty's High Commissioner in South Africa, Governor of the Cape Colony and of the colonies under Crown rule on the Continent, and seeing how sound were the principles upon which the whole of your policy was based, had looked with confidence to the brilliant future for the whole country had your proposed measures been uninterruptedly and completely carried out. It was with deep and unfeigned regret that we heard you were to leave the work which you had begun and advanced, as we hold, with the nobleness and skill which have always characterized your labours as a servant of the Crown, at a stage when it was more than ever desirable that it should have remained in your hands; and we cannot but think that your leaving South Africa at this time will be most disastrous to every interest in the country. It was manifest to all who are acquainted with the circumstances of the period, the people, and the resources of the country, that you had won their confidence and respect of every community there, and that by your generous consideration for the colonists of all races you were fast welding together sections of the people too long estranged, and would before long have brought about that union which is so much to be desired. Knowing as we do the difficulties which have surrounded you and your Government since your assumption of office in South Africa, we consider that you have in no part of your official career exhibited greater or more successful statesmanship than you have done in that country, and that you are entitled to the thanks of every one interested in its welfare. For ourselves, we shall always look back to the period of your rule as that in which the material development of the country was most advanced when the representative of the Crown showed the truest sympathy for the people on the borders, and when there was the best effort made for bringing the native races into the state which is essential to their civilization. That yourself, Lady Frere, and family are personally welcome home you may be assured, and our prayer is that you may long be spared to enjoy the honours which you have earned during a long lifetime by the splendid services you have rendered the Crown and those of Her Majesty's subjects whom you have, under God's guidance, so well controlled.

"We have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servants."

Here followed 141 signatures of Cape merchants resident in London, or at present there, and it is stated that more will yet be affixed.

The reading of the address was followed by three cheers being called and heartily given for Sir Bartle Frere and three more for Lady Frere and family. Sir Bartle Frere by Mr. Blaine, and in [illegible] immediately read the following reply, a copy of the address having been forwarded to him at Plymouth:—

"Gentlemen,—I beg you to accept my warmest thanks for your expressions of approval of the measures of Her Majesty's Government during the period I had the honour to preside over it. Coming from gentlemen so deeply interested in South Africa and so well acquainted with the affairs of that magnificent country, such testimony is peculiarly valuable and gratifying to me. I share the regret you are good enough to express that my official relations with that country have now terminated. I can never forget the friends I have made there nor ever cease to take the deepest personal interest in its progress and prosperity, and I trust that your apprehensions of any permanent check being given to any good work already commenced, and in which I had the honour to participate, may not be fulfilled. For whatever of policy was involved in that work was, I sincerely believe, in accordance with the principles long since laid down by the leading statesmen of all parties connected with Her Majesty's Government, and heartily concurred in by my responsible advisers, the representatives of the self-governed colony. There may be room for mistakes and misapprehension as to the facts to which any such policy is applicable; there may be shortcomings in its application; but I cannot have any misgiving regarding the permanent success of a policy which, I feel assured, will ultimately prove to be founded on those broad principles which Her Majesty's Government and this colony alike desire to be recognized in the Government of South Africa. If, as you kindly say, I have succeeded in winning the confidence and respect of the great body of the people in South Africa, it can only be because I found them deserving the confidence and respect of those deputed to govern them. I found there the representatives of all those races whose fusion has created the population of the British Islands—our kinsmen, not only in the blood, but in their ideals of truth and of happiness, loyal to their Queen, and with a history of labour, of suffering, and of success already their own. I left them busied in laying broad and deep the foundations of a great nation, which will, I trust, long remain an honoured branch of our British realm, where law and order, civil and religious liberty, may find among free men a secure home, where industry will find scope to labour, and where men of our own stock may reproduce the conditions of freedom, of security, and of self-government which we so value here in England. Lady Frere and my family desire to join with me in sincere and warm gratitude for your personal welcome home. They have shared all my labours and my trials, and, believe me, they yet more largely share in the deep interest I shall ever feel for the future of South Africa, and in my heartfelt wishes for its continued progress and prosperity."

Sir Bartle Frere was much applauded at several points of his speech, and at its conclusion another hearty round of cheering was given.

Mrs. Naghten, wife of Colonel Naghten, one of the dock directors, then presented Lady Frere with a very handsome bouquet of flowers, for which her ladyship bowed a hearty acknowledgment, and the reception ceremony was at an end. The visitors, who seemed much pleased with the cordial welcome they had received, immediately took their seats in the special train which was provided for them, and which soon after steamed out of the warehouse on its departure for London amid loud cheers.

The special train containing Sir Bartle Frere stopped at Winchfield and Wimbledon at each of which stations Sir Bartle Frere was recognized and cheered by crowds of people who had assembled on the platform. At Wimbledon, where Sir Bartle Frere resided up to his departure from England, a banquet was presented, and there were equally hearty cheers for Lady Frere. Many friends had assembled at Waterloo at 2-30 p. m., and on the delay in the arrival of the Pretoria being announced, had reassembled at 8-30. The departure of the special was telegraphed to the terminus, and the train was expected there at 9-20; then the time was altered to 9-35, but it was 9-50 when the lights of the engine were seen approaching through the darkness, and the carriages drew up alongside the platform. Sir Bartle Frere was immediately recognized as he stood bareheaded at the door of the carriage. He has grown gray since he was last seen in England, and appeared to be tired by his journey. Loud cheers were raised by the crowd who had collected on the dimly-lighted platform, and they were repeated when the train after stopping moved on to its appointed place. Here the platform was covered with red cloth, and between the barriers which restrained the pressure of the crowd there had gathered a number of Sir Bartle Frere's immediate friends. Among them were Lord and Lady Hatherton, Lord Montcagle, the Dean of Ely (Rev. Charles Merivale, the historian), Sir Henry Peek, M.P., and Lady Peek, Sir George Arthur and Miss Arthur, Hon. Mrs. and Miss Hubbard, Hon. Mrs. Holland, Sir Mordaunt Wells, Mr. Clement Hill, of the Foreign Office, who accompanied the mission to Zanzibar; Mr. Grey, of the India Office; Major Parr, military secretary to the late Governor of the Cape, who had left the ship at Plymouth; Mrs. [illegible] George Frere, Colonel Tulk, Mr. Arthur Grote, [illegible] George Frere, Colonel Tulk, Mr. Lynch, late Consul-General for Perthshire; the Rev. J. Festing, Colonel E. [illegible] Festing, Miss Forder, Mr. Thomas, chairman of the Wimbledon Conservative Association; Mr. W. Wimbledon Conservative Association; Mr. W. Wimbledon, Admiral Gordon, C. B., and many more. Lady [illegible] presented a bouquet of rare orchids and white dahlias to Lady Frere and bouquets were also offered by the Hon. Mrs. Holland and Miss Forder. Cheers were raised for Lady Frere, and after shaking hands with a number of old friends, and manifesting great pleasure at his reception, Sir Bartle Frere entered his carriage, and was driven to 31, Hyde-park-gardens, the house lately occupied by Mr. Mills, member for Exeter in the late Parliament; Lady Frere and the Misses Frere followed in Sir George Arthur's carriage. There were with Sir B. and Lady Frere in the special train the four Misses Frere, their daughters, two of whom came from the Cape, and two met them at Southampton; Sir G. Balfour, Sir David Tennant, Sir Richard Temple, Sir Barrow Ellis, Mr. B. Frere, Mr. Frere, of Roydon Hall; Dr. George Birdwood, Colonel Keating, Mrs. Gill, wife of the Astronomer Royal at the Cape, and others.—*Times.*

GOVERNMENT PROPOSALS FOR LAND LEGISLATION.

MR. LABOUCHERE, M. P., writes in *Truth* on the subject of what is proposed to be done in the matter of land legislation for England and Ireland next Session:—

The Irish have not gained much from the legislation of the past Session. During the recess, however, Ministers will have time to settle the details of their land scheme for Ireland, and next Session it will be the Bill of the year.

It is probable that the scheme which, if I remember rightly, was propounded first by Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, and which has been advocated by Mr. Bright, will form the basis of the contemplated settlement. Land in Ireland lets now at a rate to pay 5 per cent. on purchase price. All landowners ready to sell will be given debentures bearing 3 per cent. for their property. Their tenants will then be charged 4 per cent. during a term of years, 3 per cent. being to pay interest on the debentures, and 1 per cent. to act as a sinking fund, so that at the end of the term the land will become the property of the occupier. In addition to this, large tracts of waste land will be bought, and let in lots of thirty or forty acres to peasants, and these lots will become the property of the peasants after a certain number of payments.

The idea of the Irish Land League is, I believe, that Ireland should assume the payment of its constabulary, and that the sum now annually derived from the Public Exchequer for this purpose should be spent in giving annuities to Irish proprietors, so that the tenants may be called upon to pay less than they do now. This is based upon the assumption that tenants are now paying about 20 per cent. too much for their holdings. The objections to the measure are obvious. The plan of Mr. Lefevre is a far better one, provided that to it be appended claims giving priority of tenure to all who remain under their landlords, owing to the latter not agreeing to sell their land, and the right to demand arbitration if any tenant considers that his land is too highly rented be recognized.

A great number of farms are vacant in North Wilts; in fact, there are several which would be let rent free to anyone undertaking to cultivate them properly. The Duke of Beaufort and Lord Landsowne have found tenants for most of theirs; but Mr Watson-Taylor, of Erlestoke-park, has over twenty on hand, and several of them have been allowed to run to waste altogether. There are a number vacant, too, on the extensive Crown property in this county.

That rents must be permanently reduced all round was my opinion from the first, and several times expressed it in Truth more than a year ago, but a 10 or 20 per cent. reduction is not, of course, a very serious matter to many landowners. A man with £3,000 a-year, who has a place to keep up, and a family to provide for, is pretty well crippled by a sudden loss of £600 a-year, to say nothing of the probability of his having a farm or two thrown on his hands. There are scores of cases of this nature in every country in the country. A peer asked me the other day "what the deuce he could do?" His income is £30,000 a-year from agricultural property. The charges on his estates (which are entailed in strict settlement) amount to £25,000 a-year. His tenants are clamouring for a 20 per cent. permanent reduction, and he has a dozen farms on his hands. Consequently his net income is absolutely disappearing, as, come what may, £25,000 has to go out before he can take a farthing.

THE "TIMES" ON THE MAIWAND DESPATCHES.

IN the course of an article on the Maiwand despatches, the *Times* remarks:—

Sir Frederick Haines seems to have acted with great prudence as regards his telegraphic communications with General Primrose. On the 15th of July he says, adverting to the mutiny of the Wali's troops, that General Burrows "must act with caution on account of the distance of the support." On the 18th of July Sir Frederick Haines asked General Primrose whether he considered Khushk-i-Nakhud the most favourable position for covering Kandahar and striking a blow at Ayoub. General Primrose replied that he affirmatively, remarking that it was "within supportable distance of Kandahar." As a matter of fact it was two forced marches distant, and as to its being supportable, General Primrose had no means of giving support. On the 21st Sir F. Haines again questioned General Primrose as to the suitability of General Burrows' position, and stated that it was of the utmost importance that Ayoub should not be allowed to slip past Kandahar to Ghazni without being attacked. He also asked what steps had been taken by the Intelligence Department to obtain information. This telegram not having been answered, Sir F. Haines, two days later, told General Primrose that he had full liberty to attack Ayoub if the General considered himself strong enough. On the 28th General Primrose sent the following alarming and spiritless messsage:—"Burrows's force completely defeated. We take refuge in Khushk-i-Nakhud. Safety cannot be secured." Primrose forwarded all Sir F. Haines's instructions to General Burrows, it is evident from the above that the latter and General Primrose must divide the responsibility of the disaster between them. At the same time we must remark that great blame is due to the Supreme Government for having allowed the transport resources of General Phayre to sink so low that substantial reinforcements could not be sent to Kandahar with the requisite promptitude. We now come to General Burrows. Up to the 26th of July he had been without trustworthy information as to the enemy's movements; but on that day he learnt that Ayoub's advance guard had reached Garmao and Maiwand, and that the main body was to follow. We can understand that with a hostile population it would not have been impossible [illegible] but it sell his father and mother, and by a judicious expenditure of money the force of Ayoub could have been obtained. General Burrows had 576 native cavalry, and with these properly handled he surely might have ascertained the movements of Ayoub and how strong he was. By his own admission, however, he was in complete ignorance on both these points.

* * *

It seems to us that General Primrose ought to have kept General Burrows within real supporting distance of Kandahar till the enemy's strength had been ascertained. General Burrows erred in not having obtained reliable information and based his action on it. He ought clearly in the circumstances to have received instead of delivering an attack, and in the circumstances should have prepared himself with a fortified camp as a place of refuge. That fortified camp should, if he were resolved in any circumstances to fight, have been at a spot which commanded the entrance to the Maiwand valley. He ought, however, not to have given battle at all so far from support to an enemy so superior in strength. Finally, the three arms were not skilfully combined and the tactics displayed were faulty. That General Burrows should have wished to make his errors clear was perhaps hardly to be expected. That full information is needed will, however, be denied by none, and we regret that a court of inquiry has not already investigated the affair.

THE LATE MAJOR G. F. BLACKWOOD.

THE death of Major G. F. Blackwood, commanding F. Battery B. Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, adds another name to the roll of gallant Scotch officers who have fallen in the Afghan campaign. George Frederick Blackwood was born in 1838, the second son of the late Major William Blackwood, of the Bengal Army, and a grandson of the founder of the well-known publishing house of that name. His maternal grandfather was Brigadier G. F. Moore, for many years colonel of the 30th Bengal Native Infantry, which in his day was nursery of many officers who afterwards rose to high distinction in the service. George Blackwood was educated at the Edinburgh academy, and afterwards passed to Addiscombe, where he made choice of the artillery branch of the Bengal Service. He was gazetted a lieutenant on the 11th of December, 1857, and was soon hurried out to India, where he served in the suppression of the Mutiny with the Rohilcund Movable Column, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Wilkinson, 42d. Royal Highlanders. In this force Blackwood was intrusted with the command of two guns. His services here led to a divisional adjutancy of artillery, the duties of which he discharged from 1859 to 1862 at Bareilly and Gwalior. From November, 1862, to December, 1863, he acted as adjutant of the 22d Brigade R.A., and afterwards as adjutant of the 19th Brigade until September, 1864. He received his captaincy in February, 1867, and was selected for the command of the artillery in the Looshai expedition under Brigadier-General Bourchier, C. B. Captain Blackwood [illegible] present at the attacks on Tipai Mukh, Kangmuing, and Taikoomi, and earned the praise of General Bourchier, who in his despatch, dated March 19, 1872, wrote as follows:—Captain Blackwood and officers R. A. nobly sustained the reputation of the corps. The word 'difficulty' was unknown to them." Captain Blackwood's report upon the artilery in the Looshai campaign contained many valuable suggestions as to the nature of the gun most suitable for such service, and on the management of artillery and the equipment of elephants in mountain jungle, and morass campaigning, and was printed and published by the Government of India. His services in this expedition were rewarded with a brevet majority in September, 1872. He afterwards commanded a battery of the Royal Horse Artillery during the absence in England of Major and Lieutenant-Colonel Hills, C.B. Obliged to take sick-leave to England, he was prevented from sharing in the first part of the Afghan war, but after the massacre at Kabul he was moved up to Kandahar, in command of the F. Battery B Brigade. On the advance of Ayoub Khan, he was ordered out in command of the Artillery under General Burrows, and correspondence from Kandahar speaks of the high state of efficiency in which his gunners took the field. In the action with the mutinous troops of the Wali the artillery distinguished themselves in the punishment of the rebels, and General Primrose reports that "the determined energy with which the artillery was brought up to the front reflects the highest credit on Major G. F. Blackwood." Of the battle of Kushk-i-Nakhud the details are as yet so fragmentary that we cannot profess to speak with accuracy; but the aspects of the field, when visited by the burial party, showed that the artillery had made a desperate struggle, had fought like heroes, and had inflicted a terrible punishment upon [illegible] Khan's forces. Our Kandahar Correspondent says: "The first thing that met the eye was the [illegible] dead horses which marked the position of Blackwood's battery. Opposite was another long line of dead horses, showing the execution done by Blackwood upon Ayoub's guns. Another correspondent speaks of the desperate struggle made by Major Blackwood and his officers during the final charge of the Ghazis. The position in which Major Blackwood's body was found indicated that he had fallen during the last gallant stand made by our troops against the enemy. The following passage in a private letter from a distinguished officer lately holding high command in Afghanistan may be taken to represent the estimation in which Major Blackwood was held throughout the service:—"Blackwood's death weighs also most heavily on all his brother officers and friends—not one of whom but deeply regrets his loss, not only as a personal one, but also as a public one to the regiment and army, for no better officer ever entered the service."—*Times.*

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